App. F. IX-4

1934-35

File No. 31-34.

Previous References

LR Dep 822/33.

(CRB.)

Serial Nos. 1

Later References

P.S.I.C.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos.

Part B for November 1934.

SUBJECT.

Employment of British Indian subjects in Indian State

Removed

20.11.35

P.P. Corr 1932-33-35

General and Revenue Secretariat

C.R.B. 31-32-1

File No. of 193

C.B. 576

[App. F. III—2

Serial No.

From the Secy. to the Resident
No. 9116 d. 10. 9. 33
with reference to a question proposed to be asked in the Leg. Assembly on 15. 9. 33, ~~to~~ enquiries whether the Nepal Govt. preclude Br. Indian Subjects from entering their services.

(1) ~~when~~ when applications are called for in respect of any appointments it is usual to impose a condition restricting the appts to Nepalese by birth or domicile. We have no general rules applicable to all services.

(2) Reference is invited to Rule 2 of the Manual put up.

(3) Draft of a reply is put up for consideration

(4) For approval
11/9/33

11/9/33

1st Member
Dewan

(5) [illegible]
11/9/33

(6) [illegible]
11-9-33

(7) Issued
[illegible]
12/9

DEWAN'S OFFICE
11 SEP. 1933

FILE
11 SEPT. 1933
No. 2087

K

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 70—GBPM—50,000—13-8-31.

C.S. File No.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Pol No 273/CS 8.12.9.33

To

The Secy to the Resident

States that the British Indian subjects or subjects of Indian States are not precluded from entering Nyasa police service but as a rule preference is naturally given to Nyasa State subjects

Employment of British Indian subjects in Indian States

General and Revenue Secretariat | C/S File No. | of 1934 | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

D. 1094
C/S

Letter no 7.26-35 dated 3-1-35 from Secy to the Resident-
Enquires whether the rule of giving preference to the subjects of the State is still in force or has since been cancelled.

8) Subd for orders with refce
4/1/35

(9) The words as a rule in our letter do not seem to refer to any particular statutory provision but to a general practice (incorporated in some of the recruitment orders &c)
In the first portion of our letter we have stated that Br. Indian subjects are not precluded from entering Mysore service.

H.J.

(10) (No question of abolition of any specific rule seems therefore to arise)

Subd for orders
C/S
5/1/35

(11) Please put up a draft letter that the practice remains unchanged
RA
5/1/35

Draft put up
C/S
5/1/35

Dewan

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

W.D. 01955—GPB—22,500—12-6-34.

1094

CS File No. 120 of 1934

General and Revenue Secretariat

DEWAN'S OFFICE
7 JAN 1935
No. 366

(12) Please put up a fair copy of the draft as revised
RR
7/1/35.

(13) DS
RR
7/1/35
Dewan

(14) JM
7-1-35

(15) JS
RR
8/1/35

Por No. 708 dated 9.1.35 4
To The Secy to the Resident
States among other matters that preference in filling up appts is naturally given to subjects of the State, who possess the requisite qualifications and this policy remains unchanged
Letter No. 7.26 dated 4.3.35 5
from the Secy to the Resident
forwd copies of certain G.O.s and letters which relate to the employment of subjects of Sentrian States by the Govts of Madras & Bombay

(16) Submit for orders with refce.
8/3/35.

1354/26

Serial No

(17) The rules seem to be —

I In Madras

(17) No sanction will be given to the appointment of a person other than one born in the Madras Presidency or [redacted] possessing a 10 years domicile therein, unless the Public Services Commission certifies that a sufficient number of qualified & suitable Candidates so born or domiciled is not available

II In Bombay

(18) No person who is not a native of the Bombay Presidency may ordinarily be appointed to any post. This rule may be relaxed when it appears to Govt that for any particular post or class of post such limitation of the field of recruitment is not desirable.

("native of the Presidency includes persons having a domicile in the Presidency, in Sind, or in an Indian State in direct political relations with the Govt. of Bombay on 1.1.25].

H. V. 122
C. R. B.

(19) After perusal the papers will be forwarded to the C. R. B Section for reference and taking any necessary action.

(20)

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 01955—GPE—22,500—12-6-34

6/8/35

Mr. D. N. Mudaliar

Y 2 7

File No. Ec.O.122 of 193 | General and Revenue Secretariat

20) Chief Secretary

6/7/33

Reference paras 1 to 6, & 17 to 21 of the notes.

In all the C.R.B. notifications calling for applications for appointments it is ~~being~~ noted that candidates should be Mysoreans by birth or domicile. (Vide linked file).

For orders whether this file may be recorded in this office.

Sulf 28/4/3/34.

I remember, there is a CRB call^n, in which this same q^n was exa^d, & some applic^ns (on a reference from the Chief Sec^y or Govt). Please trace & put it up. 19/3

L. R. dep. No 822 of 1933 relating to the subject is traced & put up. (Flag 'P')

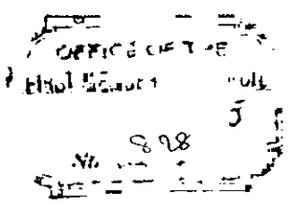
Kind reference is invited to paras 10 to 14 of the notes therein re: ~~question~~ examination of the question of excluding non-Mysoreans to State Service. → Flag P.

Sulf 28/4/3/34. 7/7/33

In our C.R.B Rules, we have the rule that the candidate for appointment in Mysore Service must be a myso^n by birth or domicile, & that where the applicant claims to be a domiciled myso^n, a certificate from a Gaz^d officer of the Mysore Service, stating the grounds of domicile should be enclosed with the appl^n. ~~This~~

The rule is being strictly followed, & applications from non myso^ns or from domiciled persons without the certificate of

domicile are being detained.
No further action seems req[d]
Subd for perusal.



I[st] member & Chairman
C.R.B[d] 2/8

seen I doubt that the Pts.
contained in the memo are quite accurate
by
5/8 2/8

If approved, these papers will now be 'B' Rec[d].
2/8/15.

Rec B
9/i 13/15

Rec
9/i 15

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

Immediate.

All Communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

No. 9115

CB 576
CB 120-34-1

FROM

Major G. Kirkbride, I.A.,

SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government

of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated, Bangalore, the 10th Septr. *193* 3.

~~Subject~~.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that a question is to be asked in the Legislative Assembly on the 15th September whether the Government of Mysore preclude British Indian subjects from entering their services and to request that, if there is no objection, the necessary information may kindly be furnished at a very early date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

10.9.33

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

G.N

To

The Secretary
To the Hon'ble The Resident
in Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.9115 dated the 10th Septr. 1933, I am directed to state that ~~appointments to the State service are ordinarily confined to subjects of the State by birth or domicile.~~

I have, etc.,

Chief Secretary to Govt.

British Indian Subjects or Subjects of Indian States are not precluded from entering the Mysore service. In fact there are several persons of that description in the service. I am to add however that as a rule preference is given to Subjects of the State by birth and domicile in filling such appointments

I have to

Gen Secy

11/9/33.

No. Pol. 273 /CS/20-84-2 12th September

From

R. Ranga Rao, Esqr., B.A., B.L.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore.

With reference to your letter No.9115 dated the 10th September 1933, I am directed to state that British Indian subjects or subjects of Indian States are not precluded from entering the Mysore service. In fact there are several persons of this description in the service. I am to add, however, that as a rule preference is natually given to subjects of the State in filling up appointments.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

RR
12/9/33

Chief Secretary to Government.

VERY URGENT.

Pol. 851

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

No.F.26-35
R.O.II

C.S. 1094.

C.S. 120-34-3

FROM

Major C. G. N. Edwards, I.A.,
SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 3rd January *1935.*

Subject.

EMPLOYMENT OF BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS IN INDIAN STATES.

SIR,

Pol. 32-3

0576 1935

Hag. 7

I am directed to refer to your letter No. Pol.273/C.B., dated the 12th September 1933, in which it was stated that British Indian Subjects or subjects of Indian States were not precluded from entering Mysore Government's Service, but that as a rule preference was naturally given to Mysore State subjects. At the instance of the Government of India, I am to request you to be so good as to inform me whether this rule of giving preference to the subjects of the State is still in force or has since been abolished.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

BJ
3/1

Pol. 708

CS. 120-34-4

To 29-1-35

The Secretary to the Hon'ble the
Resident in Mysore.

Subject:- Employment of British
Indian Subjects in Indian
States.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No.F.26-35/R.O.II dated the 3rd January 1935, I am directed to state that, as already stated in my previous letter, British Indian Subjects are not, as such, debarred from entering Mysore Service and that, in fact, there are several persons of this description in the State service. Preference in filling up appointments is, however, naturally given to subjects of the State if they possess the necessary qualifications, and this ~~practice~~ policy remains unchanged.

I am in this connection to point out that subjects of this State are being rigidly excluded from public services in British Indian Provinces. In one recent instance, a brilliant candidate from Mysore was debarred from employment in Madras, though he was selected by the Public Service Commission and was placed first in the order of selection. The appointment was given to the next man because he was a Brahmin.

P.T.O.

It is also learnt that several Mysoreans, who had served for considerably long periods in Madras and elsewhere were thrown out of employment on the ground of their being State/subjects, causing great hardship to them.

The Government of Mysore ~~will be glad~~ to ~~have~~ definite information regarding the rules in force in the Provinces of ~~British India~~ with reference to the employment ~~therein~~/subjects of this State.

I have etc.,

7/6/35

Chief Secretary to Govt.

B.K.M.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat

No. Pol. 708 / C3. 12084-4

Dated, Bangalore, 8th January 1935

9

From Rajasevasakta

R. RANGA RAO, Esq., B A., B. L.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

To

Major C. G. N. Edwards, I.A.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

Sir, xxx

Subject:- Employment of British Indian Subjects in Indian States.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No.F.26-35/R.O.II dated the 3rd January 1935, I am directed to state that, as already stated in my previous letter, British Indian Subjects are not as such debarred from entering Mysore Service and that, in fact, there are several persons of this description in the State service. Preference in filling up appointments is, however, naturally given to subjects of the State if they possess the necessary qualifications, and this policy remains unchanged.

I am in this connection to point out that subjects of this State are being rigidly excluded from public services in British Indian Provinces. In one recent instance, a brilliant candidate from Mysore was debarred from employment in Madras, though he was selected by the Public Service Commission and was placed first in the order of selection. The appointment was given to the next man because he was a Madrasi. It is also learnt that several Mysoreans, who had served for considerably long periods in Madras and elsewhere were thrown out of employment on the ground of their being the subjects of a State, causing great hardship to them.

P.T.O.

The Government of Mysore would be greatly obliged if you could kindly obtain for them definite information regarding the rules in force in the neighbouring Provinces, namely, Bombay and Madras - with reference to the employment in their public service of the subjects of this State.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chief Secretary to Government.

B.K.M.2

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Resident in Mysore, Bangalore, by designation and not by name.

No. F.26-35
R.O. II

C.B. 1398 Pol. 1301

C.B. 120-34-5

FROM

Major C. G. N. Edwards, I.A.,

SECRETARY TO THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 4th March *193* 5.

Subject.

Employment of Indian State Subjects in British Indian Provinces.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter No. Pol.708/C.B. 120-34-4, dated the 9th January 1935, I am directed to forward for information copies of the marginally noted letters which relate to the employment of subjects of Indian States by the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

1. Letter from the Government of Madras, Public (Services) Department, No.MS.208, dated the 2nd February 1934, with enclosures.
2. Letter from the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, No. L.395/1675-B, dated the 4th February 1935.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

for SECRETARY TO THE RESIDENT.

Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public(Services) Department, No. MS.208, dated the 2nd February 1935.

---:0:---

Public Services - Employment of Indian State Subjects - Ref: Your letter No. F.26-35-R.O.II, dated 24th January 1935.

I am directed to forward a copy each of the General Rules issued by this Government for Provincial and Subordinate Services under their rule-making control and to invite your attention to Rules 5(a)(i) and 5 (b) thereof. It will be seen that subjects of Indian States are not excluded from the services under the rule-making control of this Government but that preference is given to persons born or domiciled in the Madras Presidency. Before the issue of these rules the Government had issued orders to the effect that applications for employment from candidates who are State subjects should be considered only if suitable and qualified British Indian candidates are not available in required numbers. These rules and orders did not affect persons who were already in Government service. Indeed there are at the present moment many officers in the various departments under this Government who are subjects of Indian States.

---:0:---

"C O P Y"

SUPERINTENDENT, RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

BJ

Government of Madras

PUBLIC (SERVICES) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 794, 25th September 1933

Public Services—Provincial Services—General rules issued—Existing rules for individual services deemed to be special rules.

Order—No. 794, Public (Services), dated 25th September 1933.

The notifications annexed to these proceedings will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

C. F. BRACKENBURY,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To all Heads of Departments including Collectors and District Judges.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Madras Services Commission (with C.L.).
" the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the Gazette (without the explanatory instructions).
" Departments of the Secretariat (all sections).

[Annexure

ANNEXURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

I

GENERAL RULES.

PUBLIC SERVICES—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

General Rules regulating the method of recruitment, the conditions of service, the pay and allowances and the pensions.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 38 to 41 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor in Council and the Governor acting with Ministers hereby make the following general rules to regulate the method of recruitment, the conditions of service, the pay and allowances and the pensions of the provincial services.

In these rules and in the special rules made in exercise of the said powers to regulate the method of recruitment, the conditions of service, the pay and allowances and the pensions of any provincial service, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

'appointed to a service'

(1) A person is said to be 'appointed to a service' when in accordance with these rules and the special rules, or in accordance with the rules applicable at the time, as the case may be, he discharges for the first time the duties of a post borne on the cadre of such service or commences the probation, instruction or training prescribed for members thereof;

Explanation.—The appointment of a person holding a post borne on the cadre of one service, provincial or subordinate, to hold additional charge of a post borne on the cadre of a provincial service or to discharge the current duties thereof does not amount to appointment to the latter service;

'appointing authority'

(2) 'appointing authority' means the Local Government or an authority empowered by the Local Government in that behalf;

'approved candidate'

(3) 'approved candidate' means a candidate whose name appears in a list of candidates approved by the appointing authority in consultation with the Commission for appointment to any service, class or category;

Explanation.—The inclusion of a candidate's name in any such list shall not confer on him any claim to appointment to the service, class or category;

'approved probationer'

(4) 'approved probationer' in a service means a member of that service who has satisfactorily completed, or is deemed under clause (iv) or (v) of sub-rule (*c*) of rule 9 satisfactorily to have completed, his period of probation and awaits appointment as a full member of such service;

'cadre'

(5) 'cadre' means the sanctioned strength of any service, class, category or grade;

[illegible]

'category'

(6) 'category' means the holders of all the posts borne on the cadre of a service or class—

(*a*) the duties of which are of the same character and importance, and

(*b*) which are either known by the same designation or the scales of pay for which are the same;

'class'

(7) 'class' means the holders of posts borne on the cadre of a service between which and the other posts borne on the cadre of the same service, promotions and transfers are not normally admissible;

'Commission'

(8) 'Commission' means the Madras Services Commission;

'discharge of a probationer'

(9) 'discharge of a probationer' from a service during the period of his probation means, in case the probationer is a full member or an approved probationer of another service, provincial or subordinate, reverting him to such service and in any other case, dispensing with his services;

'duty'

(10) a person is said to be 'on duty' as a member of a service—

(*a*) when he is performing the duties of a post borne on the cadre of such service or is undergoing the probation, instruction or training prescribed for such service;

(*b*) when he is on joining time; or

(*c*) when he is absent from duty on authorized holidays or on casual leave taken in accordance with the instructions regulating such leave issued by the Local Government, having been on duty immediately before and immediately after such absence;

'full member'

(11) 'full member of a service' means a member of that service who has been appointed substantively to a permanent post borne on the cadre thereof;

'general rules'

(12) 'general rules' means these rules and 'general rule' means one of these rules;

'grade'

(13) 'grade' means a grade of the service, class or category, as the case may be;

'Local Government'

(14) 'Local Government' means the Governor in Council or/and the Governor acting with the Minister or Ministers concerned:

'member of service'

(15) 'member of a service' means a person who has been appointed to that service and who has not retired or resigned, been removed or dismissed, been transferred or reduced to another service, or been discharged otherwise than for want of a vacancy. He may be a probationer, an approved probationer or a full member of that service;

'period of probation'

(16) 'period of probation' of a member of a service means the period of probation prescribed in these rules or in the special rules, together with—

(*a*) the period until the issue of an order under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*c*) of rule 9 declaring the probationer to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation, or

(*b*) the period referred to in clause (iv) or (v) of sub-rule (*c*) of rule 9, on the expiry

of which, the probationer is deemed to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation, or

(*c*) the period until an order discharging the probationer under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*a*) of rule 9, clause (i) or (ii) of sub-rule (*b*) of that rule or clause (iii) of sub-rule (*c*) of the same rule, takes effect;

'post borne on the cadre of a service, class or category'

(17) 'post borne on the cadre of a service, class or category' means a post the duties of which are normally intended to be performed by a member of such service, class or category. Such posts may be either permanent or temporary;

'posting'

(18) 'posting' means the appointment of any member of a service to any post borne on its cadre, otherwise than by way of transfer or promotion;

'probationer'

(19) 'probationer' in a service means a member of that service who has not completed the period of his probation;

'promotion'

(20) 'promotion' means the appointment of a member of a service or class of a service, in any category or grade, to a higher category or grade of such service or class;

Explanation.—The appointment of a member of a service or class of a service in any category to hold additional charge of a post borne on the cadre of a higher category in the same service or class or to discharge the current duties thereof does not amount to promotion to the latter category.

'recruited direct'

(21) A candidate is said to be 'recruited direct' to a service when at the time of his first appointment thereto he is neither a full member nor an approved probationer in any other service, provincial or subordinate;

'recruited by transfer'

(22) A candidate is said to be 'recruited by transfer' to a service when at the time of his first appointment thereto he is either a full member or an approved probationer in another service, provincial or subordinate;

'rule'

(23) 'rule' means a rule of the rules in which the word occurs;

'Scheduled classes'

(24) 'Scheduled classes' means the communities mentioned in the Schedule to these rules;

'selection category'

(25) 'selection category' means a category declared to be a selection category in the special rules;

'selection grade'

(26) 'selection grade' means a grade declared to be a selection grade in the special rules;

'service'

(27) 'service' means a group of persons classified by the Local Government as a provincial service;

'special rules'

(28) 'special rules' means the special rules made in exercise of the powers conferred by rules 38 to 41 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules to regulate the method of recruitment, the conditions of service, the pay and allowances and the pensions of the service or services concerned;

'test' or 'special test'

(29) 'test' or 'special test' means an examination in any subject or subjects held for the purpose of ascertaining the fitness—

(*a*) of candidates for, or probationers in, or other members of any service, class or category for the duties appertaining to such service, class or category or to particular posts borne on the cadre of such service, class or category; or

(*b*) of members of any service, class or category for passing any specified stage in the time-scale of pay applicable to such service, class or category;

Explanation.—A person who has passed a test or special test shall be deemed to have passed the same on the last day on which the examination therefor was held; and any benefit or concession admissible to him on such passing may be granted (if all other conditions attaching to the grant of such benefit or concession are satisfied) with effect on and from the day following such day;

'transfer'

(30) 'transfer' means—

(*a*) where a service or class of a service consists of more than one category, the appointment of a person doing duty in any post borne on the cadre of any such category to any other post borne on such cadre; or

(*b*) where a service or class of a service consists of only one category, the appointment of a person doing duty in any post borne on the cadre of such service or class to any other post borne on such cadre; but does not include promotion;

(31) words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females, if circumstances so require; and

(32) a person is said to attain the age of 'n' years when 'n' years have elapsed since the beginning of the day of his birth.

Illustration.—A person born on 1st August 1900 attains the age of 25 years at midnight of 31st July—1st August 1925.

1. *Commencement and extent.*—(*a*) These rules shall come into force on the 1st October 1933.

(*b*) They shall apply to all provincial services and to all persons appointed to any such service before, on or after the said date except to the extent otherwise expressly provided—

(i) by or under any law for the time being in force, or

(ii) in the special rules, or

(iii) in respect of any member of such service by a contract or agreement subsisting between such member and the Government:

Provided that nothing contained in clause (ii) shall affect the operation of rule 16.

2. *Cadre.*—(*a*) The cadre of each service, class, category and grade shall be determined by rules made by the Local Government.

(*b*) If the number of posts in any selection grade in any service, class or category is

Provided further that the said order may also be departed from for special reasons, but the reasons for every such departure shall be reported without delay to the Commission.

4. *Temporary appointments.*—(*a*) (i) Where it is necessary in the public interest to fill up immediately a vacancy in any post borne on the cadre of a service, class or category and there would be undue delay in making such appointment in accordance with these rules and the special rules, the appointing authority may appoint a person, otherwise than in accordance with the said rules, temporarily, until a person is appointed in accordance with such rules; but such temporary appointment or appointments shall in no case exceed three months altogether in the case of any individual.

(ii) Every appointment made under clause (i) together with all the particulars relating to the person so appointed and the reasons therefor shall be reported without delay to the Commission.

(iii) A person so appointed shall be replaced as soon as possible by a member of the service or an approved candidate qualified to hold the post under the said rules.

(iv) Save as provided in sub-rule (*b*) of rule 8, a person so appointed shall not be regarded as a probationer in such service or be entitled by reason only of such appointment to any preferential claim to future appointment to the service, class or category.

(v) When a person appointed under clause (i) is discharged, the fact of such discharge shall be communicated to the Commission as soon as possible.

(*b*) No part-time post shall be created in lieu of a whole-time post borne on the cadre of any service, class or category without the consent of the Commission or for a period in excess of that recommended by it. A person appointed to any part-time post created in lieu of a whole-time post borne on the cadre of a service, class or category shall not be regarded as a probationer in such service nor shall he be entitled by reason only of such appointment to any preferential claim to future appointment to such service, class or category.

5. *Qualifications.*—(*a*) No person shall be eligible for appointment to any service by direct recruitment unless he—

(i) is either a British subject as defined in section 1 of the British Nationality and Status of Alien Act, 1914, or a subject of a State in India;

(ii) has not attained the age of 25 years;

(iii) satisfies the Commission that he is of sound health, active habits and free from any bodily defect or infirmity unfitting him for such service; and

(iv) satisfies the Commission that his character and antecedents are such as to qualify him for such service.

Explanation.—The decision as to whether a person is qualified under clause (i) of this sub-rule or not shall rest with the Commission. In case of doubt, the Commission shall refer the matter to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

(*b*) No candidate other than one who has been born in the Presidency of Madras or who has been domiciled therein for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of his application shall, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government and except in accordance with such conditions and restrictions as they may lay down, be included in any list of approved candidates. Such sanction shall not be accorded unless the Commission certifies that a sufficient number of qualified and suitable candidates so born or domiciled is not available.

6. *Special qualifications.*—(*a*) No person shall be eligible for appointment to any service, class, category or grade or any post borne on the cadre thereof unless he—

(i) possesses such special qualifications and has passed such special tests as may be prescribed in that behalf in the special rules, or,

(ii) possesses such other qualifications as may be considered by the Commission to be equivalent to the said special qualifications or special tests.

(*b*) The Commission may, if satisfied on the recommendation of the appointing authority that a candidate or candidates with an adequate knowledge of a particular vernacular language or languages is necessary for filling up a vacancy or vacancies in any service, class or category, declare that such number of vacancies as may be specified in the declaration are reserved for candidates with such knowledge. Where such a declaration has been made, the Commission shall select candidates in accordance therewith and notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, any such vacancy shall, if no member of the service possessing such knowledge is available for appointment thereto, be filled only by an approved candidate possessing such knowledge.

7. *Communal representation.*—(*a*) (i) Where the special rules lay down that the provisions of this sub-rule shall apply to any service, class or category, appointments thereto shall, so far as qualified and suitable candidates of the communities concerned are available, be made in the following order, namely :—

One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One Muhammadan.
One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One Anglo-Indian or Christian or Non-Asiatic.
One Brahman.
One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One member of the Scheduled classes.
One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One Muhammadan.

special tests, the appointing authority shall forthwith, by order, discharge him from the service.

(ii) If such probationer has appeared within the prescribed period of probation for any such tests or for any examinations in connexion with the acquisition of any such qualifications, having passed all the other tests and acquired all the other qualifications, and the results of the tests or examinations for which he has so appeared are not known before the expiry of such period, he shall continue to be on probation until the publication of the results of the tests or examinations for which he has appeared or the first of them in which he fails to pass, as the case may be. In case the probationer fails to pass any of the tests or examinations for which he has so appeared, the appointing authority shall forthwith, by order, discharge him from the service.

(iii) Where a test in only one of certain specified vernacular languages is prescribed in the special rules, a person whose mother-tongue is one of the languages so specified or who has taken one of such languages for his university degree shall not be required to pass any language test.

(iv) Where tests in two of certain specified vernacular languages are prescribed in the special rules, a person whose mother-tongue is one of the languages so specified or who has taken one of such languages for his university degree shall be required to pass the test only in one other of such languages, and a person whose mother-tongue is one of such languages and who has taken another of such languages for his university degree or who has taken two of such languages for his university degree, shall not be required to pass any language test.

(v) Where a probationer has, before he commenced his probation, already acquired any special qualification or passed any special test prescribed in the special rules, or has acquired such other qualification as may be considered by the Commission to be equivalent to the said special qualification or special test, he shall not be required to acquire such special qualification or to pass such special test again within the period of his probation.

(*c*) (i) At the end of the prescribed period of probation, the appointing authority shall consult the Commission as to the probationer's suitability for full membership of the service in the category for which he was selected.

(ii) If, after such consultation, the appointing authority considers the probationer to be suitable for such membership, it shall as soon as possible, or in cases falling under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*b*) as soon as possible after the probationer has passed the tests and examinations for which he has appeared, issue an order declaring the probationer to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation. On the issue of such order, the probationer shall be deemed to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation on the date of the expiry of the prescribed period of probation.

(iii) If, after such consultation, the appointing authority does not consider the probationer to be suitable for such membership, it shall by order discharge him from the service.

(iv) In cases not falling under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*b*), if no order is issued by the appointing authority under clause (ii) of this sub-rule within three months after the expiry of the prescribed period of probation, the probationer shall be deemed to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation on the date of the expiry of the prescribed period of probation.

(v) In cases falling under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*b*), if the candidate has passed the tests and examinations for which he has appeared and no order is issued under clause (ii) of this sub-rule by the appointing authority within three months after the expiry of the prescribed period of probation or within one month of the publication of the results of such tests and examinations, whichever is later, the probationer shall be deemed to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation on the date of the expiry of the prescribed period of probation.

(*d*) An order discharging a probationer issued under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*a*) or clause (i) or clause (ii) of sub-rule (*b*) or clause (iii) of sub-rule (*c*) shall have effect from the date on which the probationer is discharged.

(*e*) No order passed under clause (iii) of sub-rule (*c*) shall be based either wholly or in part upon the probationer's work or conduct after the expiry of the prescribed period of probation.

(*f*) (i) It shall not be necessary in any order discharging a probationer passed under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*a*), clause (i) or clause (ii) of sub-rule (*b*) or clause (iii) of sub-rule (*c*), to specify the reasons for such discharge, but such order shall state whether or not the Commission recommended such discharge. A copy of the order, together with the reasons therefor, shall be communicated to the Commission. A probationer who is discharged contrary to the recommendation of the Commission shall be entitled to appeal against the order of discharge as if it were an order of dismissal.

(ii) No probationer discharged under any of the provisions referred to in clause (i) shall be eligible for re-appointment to the service in the category from which he has been discharged or a higher category of the same service or class:

Provided that a probationer recruited by transfer who is so discharged may, after a

One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One Anglo-Indian or Christian or Non-Asiatic.
One Brahman.

Explanation.—The expression "Non-Brahman (Hindu)" shall include every community other than the Brahman, the Muhammadan, the Anglo-Indian, Christian or Non-Asiatic, and the Scheduled classes.

(ii) The stage at which the communal rotation specified in clause (i) shall commence when first applied to any such service, class or category shall be determined by the Local Government.

(iii) If a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to any community is not available for appointment to any such service, class or category in the turn allotted to that community under clauses (i) and (ii) or under this clause, a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to the community next in the order specified in clause (i) shall, if available, be appointed; but the former community shall have a preferential claim for consideration when any subsequent appointment is to be made to such service, class or category until a suitable and qualified candidate belonging to that community has been appointed against that claim.

(iv) Where a probationer belonging to any community is discharged from any such service, class or category otherwise than for want of a vacancy therein, such community shall have a preferential claim for consideration when any subsequent appointment is to be made to such service, class or category until a suitable and qualified candidate belonging to that community has been appointed against that claim.

(v) If, when an appointment to any such service, class or category is to be made, there are two or more communities having a preferential claim under clause (iii) or clause (iv), that community shall receive first consideration whose preferential claim first arose.

(*b*) (i) Where the special rules lay down that the provisions of this sub-rule shall apply to any service, class or category, appointments thereto otherwise than by transfer from a corresponding subordinate service or by promotion, shall be so regulated as to secure, as near as may be, the distribution of membership in such service, class or category among the following communities in the proportion specified against each :—

Non-Brahman Hindus—Five out of twelve.
Brahmans—Two out of twelve.
Muhammadans—Two out of twelve.
Anglo-Indians, Christians and Non-Asiatics—Two out of twelve.
Scheduled classes—One out of twelve.

Explanation.—(I) The expression "Non-Brahman Hindus" shall include members of all communities other than the Brahman, the Muhammadan, the Anglo-Indian, Christian or Non-Asiatic and the Scheduled classes.

(2) Appointments to any such service, class or category by transfer from the corresponding subordinate service or by promotion shall be made irrespective of communal consideration.

(ii) Every appointment to any such service, class or category otherwise than by transfer or promotion as aforesaid shall be made from that community which at the time of appointment is most disadvantageously situated with reference to the proportions specified in clause (i); if no qualified and suitable candidate of that community is available, a candidate from the community next in the order of disadvantage who is qualified and suitable shall be appointed. If it is found that the disadvantage of two or more communities is equal, a candidate belonging to any such communities who is best fitted for the post shall be appointed.

8. *Probation.*—(*a*) A probationer in a service shall not be eligible for appointment as a full member of such service in any category until he has been on probation in such category or in a higher category of the same service or class, for a total period of two years on duty within a continuous period of three years.

(*b*) If a person, having been appointed temporarily under sub-rule (*a*) of rule 4 to a post borne on the cadre of any service, class or category or having been appointed to any service, class or category otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of these rules or of the special rules governing such appointment, is subsequently appointed to the service, class or category in accordance with these rules and the special rules, he shall commence his probation from the date of such subsequent appointment or from such earlier date as the Commission may determine.

(*c*) No probationer shall, during the period of his probation, except for purposes of instruction or training, be employed on duties which are not normally discharged by members of the service in the category to which he belongs.

9. (*a*) At any time before the expiry of the prescribed period of probation, the appointing authority may—

(i) suspend the probation of a probationer and discharge him from the service for want of a vacancy, and

(ii) at its discretion and after consultation with the Commission, by order, terminate the probation of a probationer and discharge him from the service.

(*b*) (i) If within the prescribed period of probation, a probationer fails to acquire the special qualifications or to pass the special tests, if any, prescribed in the special rules, or to acquire such other qualifications as may be considered by the Commission to be equivalent to the said special qualifications or

period of three years from the date of such discharge, be appointed to the service in the category from which he was discharged as if he had not been previously appointed thereto. A person so appointed shall for all purposes be regarded as having been appointed to the service in such category for the first time on the date of his appointment thereto under this proviso.

(*g*) For the purposes of this rule, ' prescribed period of probation ' shall mean the period of probation specified in sub-rule (*a*) of rule 8 or any other period prescribed in this behalf in the special rules.

10. (*a*) A probationer or an approved probationer may be appointed to officiate in any permanent or temporary post borne on the cadre of the service, class or category for which he was selected, or in a higher category of the same service or class, provided he is qualified for holding such post.

(*b*) Notwithstanding anything contained in Fundamental Rule 30, there shall be paid

(i) to a probationer recruited by transfer from the corresponding subordinate service, the pay specified in the special rules in that behalf, or if no such pay is specified therein, the pay which would be admissible to him if he were a full member of the service in the category in which he is holding a post, as modified in the latter case by the operation of Fundamental Rules 22 and 31.

(ii) to any other probationer

(1) while he is undergoing a course of instruction or training, the pay specified in the special rules in that behalf; and

(2) after he has completed the course of instruction of training, if any, the pay of the lowest grade or the minimum pay in the time scale of pay, as the case may be, applicable to the category for which he was selected as modified in either case by the operation of Fundamental Rules 22 and 31.

(iii) to an approved probationer, the pay which would be admissible to him if he were a full member of the service in the category in which he is holding a post.

Explanation.—An approved probationer shall be entitled to count the period of his probation for increments in the time scale of pay, if any, applicable to the category for which he was selected.

(iv) to a person appointed under rule 4 to hold temporarily a post borne on the cadre of a service, class or category, either his substantive pay or the pay of the lowest grade or the minimum pay in the time scale of pay, as the case may be, applicable to such service, class or category, whichever is higher.

11. *Appointment of full members.*—(*a*) An approved probationer shall, if a substantive vacancy in the permanent cadre of the category for which he was selected exists, be appointed to be a full member of the service in such category at the earliest possible opportunity; and if such vacancy existed from a date previous to the issue of the order of appointment, he may be so appointed with retrospective effect from such date or, as the case may be, from such subsequent date from which he was continuously on duty as a member of the service in such category or in a higher category:

Provided that where more than one approved probationer is available for such appointment as full member, the seniormost approved probationer shall be appointed.

(*b*) Where the special rules provide that recruitment to any service, class or category shall normally be both by direct recruitment and by transfer, the provisions of sub-rule (*a*) shall apply separately as regards

(i) vacancies against which persons have been recruited direct; and

(ii) other vacancies.

(*c*) No approved probationer shall be required to produce a medical certificate of physical fitness before appointment as a full member of the service:

Provided that in the case of an approved probationer who is not a full member of any other service, provincial or subordinate, the appointing authority may, if it has reason to believe that the probationer's physical fitness has seriously deteriorated since he satisfied the Commission under clause (iii) of sub-rule (*a*) of rule 5, require him to undergo a fresh medical examination. If on such examination he is found to be physically unfit for the service in the category for which he was selected, the appointing authority shall discharge him from the service.

(*d*) No person shall at the same time be a full member of more than one service, provincial or subordinate.

A probationer, approved probationer or full member of one service who is appointed to be a full member of another service shall cease to be a member of the former service.

A probationer in any service who is not on duty in that service may be appointed to another service, but if subsequently he is required for duty in the former service while on duty in the latter, he shall elect the service of which he wishes to be a member and on such election, he shall cease to be a member of the other service.

A probationer in any service who is on duty in that service may, if he is willing to give up his membership of that service, be appointed to another service. On such appointment, he shall cease to be a member of the former service.

12. *Seniority in the Service.*—(*a*) The seniority of a member in any service or class of a service shall be determined by the date of his first appointment to such service or class or in the case of a person governed by sub-rule (*b*) of rule 8, by the date on which he commences his probation under that sub-rule :

Provided that if any portion of the service of a member does not count towards his probation, his seniority shall be determined by the date of the commencement of his service which counts towards probation :

Provided further that where a service or class consists of more than one category, a person who is appointed to the service or class in a higher category shall take rank in such service or class

(i) until he becomes an approved probationer in such higher category, next below the person who was last appointed, whether substantively or in an officiating capacity, to hold a post in such higher category ; and

(ii) on his becoming an approved probationer in such higher category, either next below the person referred to in clause (i) or next below the person who was last appointed substantively to a post in such higher category or, if any person or persons have become approved probationers in such higher category after such substantive appointment, next below such person or such of those persons as completed his probation last as the case may be, whichever will give him the higher rank.

(*b*) Where the date by which seniority is determined under sub-rule (*a*) is the same in the case of two or more members of a service or class, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined by the order of preference, if any, laid down by the Commission in their case. If no such order of preference has been laid down or in case of doubt, seniority shall be determined by the Commission.

(*c*) A member of a service or class shall, unless he is reduced in seniority as a punishment retain seniority in such service or class as determined by sub-rules (*a*) and (*b*) throughout his service notwithstanding any delay in the completion of his probation or in his appointment as a full member of the service or class and irrespective of the category in which he may, from time to time, hold a post.

(*d*) Where a member of any service, category or grade is reduced to a lower service, category or grade, he shall be placed at the top of the latter unless the authority ordering such reduction, after consultation with the Commission, direct that he shall take rank in such lower service, category or grade, next below any specified member thereof.

13. *Promotion.*—(*a*) All promotions shall be made by the appointing authority.

(*b*) Where special qualifications or special tests are prescribed by the special rules of a service for any category, grade or post therein, or in a class thereof, which are not prescribed for a category or grade in such service or class carrying a lower rate of pay, a member in the latter category or grade shall not be promoted to the former category, grade or post, whether in a permanent, officiating or temporary capacity, or

where such qualifications or tests are prescribed by the special rules for passing any specified stage in the time-scale of pay applicable to any service, class or category or any post borne on the cadre thereof, a member in such service, class or category or holding such post shall not be permitted to pass such stage unless he

(i) possesses such qualifications or has passed such tests, or

(ii) possesses such other qualifications as may be considered by the Commission to be equivalent to the said qualifications or tests :

Provided that if none of the members in the category or grade carrying the lower rate of pay is eligible for promotion under this sub-rule, a member in such category or grade may be promoted to the category or grade carrying the higher rate of pay temporarily until a member of the former category or grade qualified under this sub-rule is available for promotion. A member temporarily promoted under this proviso shall not by reason only of such promotion, be entitled to any preferential claim to future promotion.

(*c*) (i) Promotions in a service or class, to a selection category or to a selection grade, shall be made after consultation with the Commission. Such promotions shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*b*), be made on grounds of merit and ability, seniority being considered only where the merit and ability are approximately equal.

(ii) All other promotions shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*b*), be made in accordance with seniority unless—

(1) the promotion of a member has been withheld as a penalty ; or

(2) a member is given special promotion for conspicuous merit and ability.

Such special promotion shall be made after consultation with the Commission. The reasons for giving such promotion shall be recorded in writing and communicated forthwith to all the members of the service affected.

(*d*) A member of a service promoted from one category to another shall be on probation in the latter category for a total period of two years on duty within a continuous period of three years. The promotion of a member of a service from one category to another shall, as regards probation, be treated in the same way as a first appointment to the service in the latter category and all the rules governing appointment to the service in the latter category shall *mutatis mutandis* apply

(*e*) The provisions of sub-rule (*a*) of rule 4 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to promotions also.

(*f*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (*d*), the following provisions shall apply to promotions from a lower to a higher category of a service or class of a service in cases where the lien of a member

of such service or class on a post borne on the cadre of the lower category is or has been suspended by reason of his being on foreign service or otherwise :—

(i) if a substantive or officiating vacancy in the higher category arises during the period of suspension of the lien of such a member, he shall, if considered fit, be promoted in his turn to the higher category substantively or in an officiating capacity, as the case may be, subject to the condition that he shall on reversion to duty in the said service or class, undergo and satisfactorily complete the probation prescribed in sub-rule (*d*) in respect of such higher category ; and

(ii) if a substantive or officiating vacancy in the higher category is in existence when such a member returns to duty in the said service or class or arises after such return, he shall, if considered fit, be promoted to the higher category substantively or in an officiating capacity, as the case may be, in preference to any other member who is junior to him, subject to the condition that he shall undergo and satisfactorily complete the probation prescribed in sub-rule (*d*) in respect of such higher category.

14. *Postings and transfers.*—(*a*) A member of a service or class of a service may be required to serve in any part of the Presidency of Madras in any post borne on the cadre of such service or class :

Provided that no such member shall be posted or transferred to any post unless he—

(i) possesses such special qulifications and has passed such special tests as may be prescribed for such post in the special rules, or

(ii) possesses such other qualifications as may be considered by the Commission to be equivalent to the said qualifications and tests.

(*b*) All transfers and postings shall be made by the appointing authority.

15. *Pay, allowances, leave, leave salary, pension and other conditions of service.*—The Fundamental Rules and the pension rules for the time being in force shall, except to the extent expressly provided in these rules or the special rules, govern members of every service in the matter of their pay, allowances, leave, leave salary, pensions and other conditions of service :

Provided that where any such member has elected to be governed by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations, those provisions shall apply to him.

16. *Savings.*—(*a*) (i) Nothing in these rules shall adversely affect any person who was a member of any service on the date of the coming into force of these rules.

(ii) Nothing in any special rules governing a service shall adversely affect any person who was a member of such service on the date of the coming into force thereof.

(*b*) Where these rules or the special rules would adversely affect in respect of any matter a person who was a member of any service before the date of coming into force thereof, he shall, in respect of such matter, be governed by the rules and orders, if any, which were applicable to him immediately prior to such date :

Provided that if there were no rules or orders prescribing the period of probation, applicable to him on such date, the provisions of these rules and the special rules regarding probation shall apply to him and any service rendered by him before such date shall count towards probation if and to the extent such service would have counted, had these rules and the special rules come into force at the time of his first appointment.

(*c*) If, before the issue of the special rules, a person had been exempted under the orders then in force from the possession of any qualification or the passing of any test and the possession of such qualification or the passing of such test is prescribed by such special rules, they shall not apply to such person to the extent and in respect of the category, grade or post, specifically covered by the order of exemption.

SCHEDULE.

SCHEDULED CLASSES.

[See definition 24.]

Hill and aboriginal tribes.

1. Annadan.
2. Badaga.
3. Bagata.
4. Chenchu.
5. Domba (Dombo).
6. Gadaba.
7. Gond.
8. Irulars.
9. Jatapu.
10. Kada (Kadan).
11. Kani (Kaniyan).
12. Kapu of Vizagapatam and Godavari districts.
13. Karumbalan.
14. Kattunaicken.
15. Kondh.
16. Konda Dora.
17. Kota.
18. Koya.
19. Kudiya.
20. Kurichan.
21. Kurumba.
22. Madugar or Medavar.
23. Maduva.
24. Malasar.
25. Malayalee (of Pachamalai Hills of Salem and Trichinopoly districts).
26. Marathi (of South Kanara district).
27. Mavilan
28. Melakudi or Kudiyan.
29. Paniyan.
30. Panu (Pano).
31. Polayan (Pulayan).
32. Poroga (Poroja).
33. Savara.
34. Sholagar.
35. Toda.
36. Vettuvan.

Others.

Names and districts.

1. Amagunta Poligar (Chittoor).
2. Ambalagars (Trichinopoly).
3. Anebojinapalli Malas (Nellore).
4. Anipey Malas (East Godavari and West Godavari).
5. Attur Kilnad Koravars (South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly).
6. Attur Melnad Koravars (Salem).
7. Bavuri (Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts).
8. Bavira (South Kanara).
9. Bakuda (South Kanara).
10. Bellara (South Kanara).
11. Bhattu Turkas (Chittoor).
12. Boyas (Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Kurnool).
13. Budabukkalas (Guntur).
14. Chakala (Guntur).
15. Chalavadi (Bellary).
16. Chengampundi Koravars (North Arcot).
17. Cheruma (Malabar).
18. Chettinad Valayars (Ramnad).
19. Chuckler (Tamil districts).
20. Dandasis (Ganjam).
21. Dasari [Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Nellore (Kavali Settlement)].
22. Debi Koravars (Trichinopoly).
23. Dommaras (Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor, Kurnool, Nellore, East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna).
24. Dubbai Koravars (North Arcot).
25. Gandarvakottai Koravars (Tanjore).
26. Ghasis (Jeypore, Vizagapatam district).
27. Godda (South Kanara).
28. Gudu Dasaris (South Arcot and Coimbatore).
29. Gundlapad Woddars (Guntur).
30. Haddi (Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts).
31. Holeya (South Kanara).
32. Inji Koravars (Trichinopoly).
33. Iranis (all districts).
34. Irulars (North Arcot, South Arcot and Trichinopoly).
35. Jambuvandi (Trichinopoly).
36. Jamulapalli Malas (Kurnool).
37. Jarugaballi Madigas (Guntur).
38. Jogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris (North Arcot, South Arcot, Bellary and Cuddapah).
39. Jogula or Jogi (North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Chittoor and Nellore).
40. Kallars (of that portion of the Tanjore district to which the special reclamation activities through the Kallar Reclamation Deputy Superintendent have been extended).
41. Kaladis (Trichinopoly).
42. Kal Koravas (Trichinopoly).
43. Kal Oddars (Chingleput).
44. Kanakkan (Malabar).
45. Kepmaris (Chingleput).
46. Kintali Kalingas (Vizagapatam).
47. Korachas (Bellary).
48. Koraga (South Kanara).
49. Koravars (Chingleput, Salem and Tinnevelly).
50. Kottapal Kallars (Tanjore).
51. Kunjar Bhat (all districts).
52. Kurumbarava (Ramnad).
53. Lambadis (Guntur).
54. Madari (Ganjam and Vizagapatam).
55. Madigas (Arundateeyas of Telugu districts).
56. Maila (South Kanara).
57. Malas (Adi-Andhras of Telugu districts).
58. Maravars of Pulam (Tinnevelly district).
59. Moger (Mera or Kaipudus or Mogeras) (South Kanara).

Names and districts—*cont.*

60. Monda Koravars (Salem).
61. Mundala (South Kanara).
62. Muthurachas (Nellore).
63. Nakkalas (East Godavari).
64. Nalkedaya (South Kanara).
65. Nattan Korachas (Chittoor).
66. Nayadi (Malabar).
67. Nirshikaris (Bellary and Kurnool).
68. Nokkars (Chingleput).
69. Oddars (North Arcot).
70. Paidis (Vizagapatam).
71. Pallan (Tamil districts).
72. Pambada (South Kanara).
73. Paraiya (Adi-Dravida of Tamil districts).
74. Paravan (South Kanara).
75. Pedda Boyas (Anantapur and Cuddapah).
76. Pennagaram Perumbalai Koravars (Salem).
77. Periasuriyur Kallars (Trichinopoly).
78. Picharis (Bellary).
79. Pichi Guntlas (Cuddapah).
80. Piramalai Kallars (Madura and Ramnad).
81. Ponnai Koravars (North Arcot).
82. Ranayars (South Kanara).
83. Rellis (Ganjam and Vizagapatam).
84. Sakkaraitamadai Koravars (North Arcot and South Arcot).
85. Salem Melnad Koravars (North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Salem, Tanjore and Trichinopoly).
86. Samagars (South Kanara).
87. Semman (Madura and Trichinopoly).
88. Sembanad Maravars (Ramnad).
89. Sungalis (Lambadis) (Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool).
90. Suragalli Koravars (Salem).
91. Tak Woddars (Kurnool).
92. Telugu Pamulas (Ganjam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Kistna, Nellore and Vizagapatam).
93. Telungapatti Chettis (Trichinopoly).
94. Thalli Koravars (Salem).
95. Thoti (or Mari-marusas or Mari Holeyas) (South Kanara).
96. Thotia Naicks (North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly).
97. Uppu Koravars (North Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly).
98. Uraligoundan (Trichinopoly).
99. Vaduvarpatti Koravars (Madura, Ramnad and Trichinopoly).
100. Valayars (Coimbatore and Madura).
101. Valluvan (Tamil districts).
102. Varahaneri Koravan (Trichinopoly).
103. Vayalapad or Nawabpet Koravars (Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Nellore).
104. Vellayankuppan Padayachis (South Arcot).
105. Venganur Parayas (North Arcot and Chittoor).
106. Veppur Paraya (South Arcot).
107. Vettaikaran (Tanjore).
108. Vettuvan (Malabar).
109. Woddars (Chittoor, Cuddapah, West Godavari, Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore).
110. Yenadi (Ganjam, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput and Cuddapah).
111. Yerukalas (Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore).

NOTE.—This list includes the tribes notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act and is subject to variation as tribes are notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act or removed from the operation of the Act.

EXPLANATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

1. *General.*—The power of regulating the conditions of service of Provincial and Subordinate Services can be exercised by the local Government only through the framing of rules in pursuance of the rule-making power delegated to them in the Classification Rules by the Secretary of State under the authority of the Government of India Act. The Government of India Act replaced once and for all the regime of executive orders by a regime of rules, and statutory rules are therefore now a legal necessity. They have the force of law and have therefore to be strictly complied with, as any infringement of a statutory rule constitutes an illegality. It has been held that in view of the express provisions of section 96 B (5) of the Government of India Act a general power to make rules does not include or imply a power to exempt from or relax the requirements of those rules, and that accordingly the local Government are not competent, when making such rules, to include a rule clothing themselves with a power of exemption from the operation of the rules so made. It has further been held that on a construction of the terms of the Secretary of State's delegation and of Classification Rule 12 it is not within the competence of the local Government to frame a rule in and for an individual case. Any relaxation of the rules in existence at any time can only be made under Classification Rule 12, i.e., when a strict application of the rules causes hardship to an individual. The rules cannot therefore be relaxed or dispensed with on grounds of administrative convenience or public interest, nor can certain rules such as those prescribing age-limits or qualifications for appointment ever be relaxed, since they could not be brought within the terms of Classification Rule 12 which applies only to members of the services. It is however permissible to amend or to make a general rule in the light of any case of individual hardship or with a view to avoiding administrative inconvenience, and heads of departments are at liberty to recommend to Government the amendment or the framing of any rule as may be found necessary or desirable as a result of their experience in the administration of their departments.

2. *Definitions.*—A service consists of a number of persons, not of a number of posts. When a service consists of two or more groups of persons with little in common between them, save perhaps that they work under the same administrative head, but it is not considered desirable to split the groups into separate services, the groups are constituted into classes of the service. It follows that there can normally be neither promotions nor transfers between different classes of a service. The holders of posts in a service or class between which transfer or promotion is normally made are designated ' categories.'

A person becomes a member of a service on the date of his first appointment to the service, although he is only a probationary member of the service, or a probationer in the service, until he has satisfactorily completed his probation, after which he remains an approved probationer in the service until, on the occurrence of a permanent vacancy, he can be admitted to full membership of the service.

A fundamental conception of appointment to a service is that it must be made in accordance with the rules, such as those prescribing qualifications including age-limit, communal rotation and consultation with the Madras Services Commission. An irregular appointment is not therefore recognized as any appointment at all for purposes of the rules. Neither the holding of additional charge of a post borne on the cadre of a service, nor an emergency temporary appointment to a post borne on the cadre of a service, constitutes appointment to a service. The former is specifically barred by the Explanation given under the definition, but this is unnecessary in the case of the latter in view of the clause in the preamble to the definitions ' unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context ' and the specific provision embodied in clause (iv) of rule 4 (*a*). Thus although emergency appointments are made in accordance with a particular rule, they are not made in accordance with the general rules and the special rules, to which that particular rule itself constitutes an exception. A person who is appointed in accordance with the rules save only that he actually takes over his duties out of his turn under the communal rotation rule can under the definition be regarded as appointed to the service on the date on which his appointment would have been in accordance with the rules.

Under the definition of " appointed to a service " read with the definition of " member of a service " a person who was a probationer or approved probationer in a service when these rules came into force acquired the status of a member of the service retrospectively from the date of his first appointment and thus secured the benefit of the protection afforded by rule 16.

The cadre of a service is the sanctioned strength of a service. The creation of a temporary post involves a temporary addition to the cadre of the service, which is thus included in the cadre for so long as the post remains in existence and will automatically carry the rate of pay prescribed for such posts in the statutory rules unless they provide specifically for the pay to be drawn by such temporary additions. The cadre therefore includes both the permanent strength and also the holders of temporary posts. Where it is necessary to denote the former alone, as in rule 11 (*a*), the expression " permanent cadre " may be used.

The expression " on duty " being of importance so far as these rules are concerned only in connexion with probation, duty is defined to cover merely ' duty as a member of a service ' and not duty generally, as the latter would involve such complications as service under the Government of India or in some other service, duty while in foreign service, and the like.

3. *Rule* 4.—Emergency temporary appointments have been provided for to avoid interruption of Government business in sudden emergencies, and not to avoid the necessity of foresight in estimating requirements. It is an abuse of the rule, for instance, to resort to it when or just before an officer proceeds on leave if it was known several months previously that the leave vacancy would arise and steps could have been taken to have the vacancy filled in accordance with the rules. The provision can however be legitimately used when several appointments have to be notified at the same time, but whereas according to the communal rule the officers so appointed should be appointed in a certain order, the order in which they will actually join duty cannot be controlled or foreseen. In such a case all the officers can be temporarily appointed in the first instance and the date of their regular appointment notified later. For example, if *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, are simultaneously appointed to a service and under the communal rule the appointments should be in the order stated, and *A* joins duty on 10th April, *B* on the 1st April, *C* on the 19th April and *D* on the 7th April, the regular appointments would date from 10th April, 10th April, 19th April and 19th April, respectively; and service rendered in any such case between the date of joining and the date of regular appointment would be regarded as temporary service not counting towards probation under rule 4 (*a*) (iv).

As temporary appointments are designed to meet sudden emergencies, rule 4 does not insist on the prescribed qualifications being observed in their cases. But appointing authorities are expected to secure the best person immediately available, and in particular not to appoint an unqualified person if a qualified person is available.

4. *Rule* 7 provides two alternative methods of securing communal representation in the Provincial Services, namely, the method of communal rotation covered by sub-rule (*a*) and the method of communal proportion dealt with in sub-rule (*b*). The communal principle can therefore be applied to any service, class or category by including a rule in the special rules governing the service concerned specifying which sub-rule of general rule 7 shall apply and the extent or unit to which it shall be applied. Generally speaking, the communal rotation method is preferable as being the more straightforward and easy to work, where it can without objection be applied to all appointments however made to a service, class or category; while the communal proportion method is preferable where for administrative or other reasons it is considered desirable that certain appointments such as those by transfer from the corresponding subordinate service shall be made independently of communal considerations.

Rule 7 (*a*).—Under the communal rotation method a community which loses a turn for want of a suitable and qualified candidate, or which loses a representative through the discharge of a probationer, acquires a preferential claim to consideration in the filling of the next or any subsequent vacancy, which preferential claim will persist until it is satisfied. It is of course possible for one or more communities to possess one or more preferential claims at the same time. An appointment cannot be made against a regular communal turn if an outstanding preferential claim can be satisfied by the appointment of a suitable and qualified candidate of the community possessing such claim; while preferential claims as among themselves shall be satisfied in so far as suitable and qualified candidates are available in the order in which they arose.

Illustration.—In a service subject to the communal rotation rule the last appointment made was that of a non-Brahman against turn 1, the previous turns of Muhammadan (turn 9) and Anglo-Indian, etc., (turn 11) having been passed over for want of suitable and qualified candidates and remaining still outstanding. When the next vacancy arises the position will be that the Muhammadan community possesses the first preferential claim, the Anglo-Indian, etc., community possesses the second preferential claim, and the Muhammadan community is entitled to the communal turn (turn 2).

If then a suitable and qualified Muhammadan candidate is available, he will be appointed against the first preferential claim, after which the Anglo-Indian, etc., community will possess the first preferential claim and the Muhammadan community will remain entitled to the communal turn. But should a probationer of the "Scheduled classes" community (turn 7) be discharged before the next vacancy arose, then the Anglo-Indian, etc., community would have the first preferential claim, the "Scheduled classes" community the second preferential claim, and the Muhammadan community the communal turn.

If however there was no suitable Muhammadan candidate available but there was a suitable Anglo-Indian, etc., candidate, then the first preferential claim would have to be passed over and the qualified candidate of the Anglo-Indian, etc., community would be appointed against the second preferential claim; after which the Muhammadan community would possess the first (and only) preferential claim and also the communal turn.

If there were available no suitable candidate of either the Muhammadan or the Anglo-Indian, etc., communities, then both the preferential claims and communal turn 2 would have to be passed over and a suitable and qualified non-Brahman if available would have to be appointed against turn 3. After that the position would be that the Muhammadan community would possess the first and the third preferential claims and the Anglo-Indian, etc., community the second preferential claim and the communal turn (turn 4).

Rule 7 (*b*).—When an appointment has to be made to a service in accordance with the communal proportion rule, the appointment must be made from that community which is at the time most disadvantageously situated with reference to the proportions specified in rule 7 (*b*) (i). The criterion should be applied in the following manner :—

(*a*) The total strength of members (whether full members, approved probationers or probationers) in the service, class or category belonging to each of the recognized communities should first be ascertained.

(*b*) It should next be determined what would be the total strength of members of each of the communities according to the proportions fixed in rule 7 (*b*) (i).

(*c*) The percentage for each community of the figure under (*a*) to that under (*b*) should then be worked out.

(*d*) The community having the lowest percentage as worked out in (*c*) will be the one entitled to representation next. If no qualified and suitable member of that community is available, then a member of the community having the next lowest percentage will be entitled to appointment.

A fresh calculation on the above lines will have to be made every time that an appointment has to be made subject to this rule.

Special provision for preferential claims in the cases of lost turns or of discharge of probationers as in the case of the communal rotation method is not necessary here, since the principle of making the appointment from the community most disadvantageously situated at the time automatically produces an equitable representation.

Illustration.—(*a*) Distribution of members according to communities :—

Non-Brahman Hindus	15
Brahmans	30
Muhammadans	4
Anglo-Indians, Christians and Non-Asiatics of Indian domicile.	5
Scheduled classes	1
Total ...	55

(*b*) Distribution as it ought to be—

Non-Brahman Hindus	22-11/12
Brahmans	9-1/6
Muhammadans	9-1/6
Anglo-Indians, etc.	9-1/6
Scheduled classes	4-7/12
Total ...	55

(*c*) Percentage of (*a*) to (*b*)—

Non-Brahman Hindus	65-5/11
Brahmans	327-3/11
Muhammadans	43-7/11
Anglo-Indians, etc.	54-6/11
Scheduled classes	21-9/11

A candidate belonging to the scheduled classes community will be entitled to the next appointment. If no candidate of that community is available, then a candidate belonging to the Muhammadan community will be entitled to appointment.

5. *Rule* 8 (*c*).—Since general rules apply save as otherwise provided in the special rules, this sub-rule will not prevent probationers from being given such training or instruction (including the holding of posts normally held by members of the corresponding subordinate service) as may be specifically provided for in the special rules.

The same general consideration applies to other definite provisions in these rules, e.g., the age-limit fixed in rule 5 (*a*) (ii).

6. *Rule* 9.—The rule appears somewhat involved as it has necessarily to cover all possible cases, but its actual working will be comparatively simple. Thus in the case of a probationer who shortly before the expiry of the prescribed period of probation sits for examination in certain tests which under the special rules have to be passed within the period of his probation, the Commission will be consulted as soon as the prescribed period of probation expires. It will be open to the appointing authority to discharge him, if the Commission's verdict is unfavourable, without waiting for the results of the examination. Three months from the expiry of the period of probation or one month from the date of publication of the results of the tests, whichever is later, has been provided as the maximum period within which the probationer may be discharged in this case. If he fails to pass the tests, he will of course be discharged under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*b*).

7. *Rule* 11 (*a*).—The rule provides for the confirmation of approved probationers in a service or class *in the category for which they were selected*, in order to avoid the administrative inconvenience of having to confirm a senior approved probationer in one category in a permanent vacancy in another category the duties of which may be dissimilar from those of the former category. Where more than one approved probationer is available for confirmation, the criterion for deciding the one to be confirmed will be seniority in the service or class, and not the date of completion of probation, since the latter method would unduly penalize a person who was unlucky enough to complete his probation late on account of illness or other unavoidable reason.

8. *Rule* 11 (*b*).—No rule has been framed for Provincial Services, corresponding to rule 27 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules for All-India Services, prohibiting the appointment to a post borne on the cadre of a Provincial Service of a person who is not a member of such service. Hence a member of an All-India Service who is serving under the administrative control of the local Government may be appointed to hold charge of a post borne on the cadre of a Provincial Service without his being appointed to that Provincial Service. Such officer remains a member of the All-India Service to which he belongs as provided for in rule 22 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, and nothing in the general or special rules governing the Provincial Service will apply to him.

9. *Rule* 12.—Seniority in a service or class normally follows the date of first appointment as defined in definition (1) and modified by rule 8 (*b*); but special provision is made for determining the seniority of a person appointed to the service or class in a higher category. It will be necessary to maintain a seniority or service list of members of each service or class of a service, and the order of members in the list will remain unaffected by delay in completion of probation, special or early promotion to a higher category, and so on. Thus the service list may be entirely different from departmental lists, which, though not necessary, may be maintained on grounds of administrative convenience, and in which members are arranged according to the categories to which they happen to belong at the time.

II

In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 38 to 41 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, the Governor in Council and the Governor acting with Ministers are hereby pleased to make the following rule :—

Rule.

All rules in operation on the 30th September 1933, regulating the method of recruitment, the conditions of service, the pay and allowances and the pensions of any provincial service other than the Madras Boiler Service, the Madras Medical Service (General Branch) and the Madras Medical Service (Special Branch), which were made by the Local Government in exercise of the powers conferred by the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules or which may be cancelled or modified by them in exercise of such powers, shall be deemed to be special rules for such service within the meaning of clause (28) of the definitions in the general rules.

Government of Madras

PUBLIC (SERVICES) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 947, 10th September 1934

Public Services—Subordinate Services—General Rules—Re-issued.

Order—No. 947, Public (Services), dated 10th September 1934.

The notification annexed to these proceedings will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(By order of the Governor in Council)

P. Appu Nair,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To all Heads of Departments, including Collectors and District Judges.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Madras Services Commission (with C.L.).
,, the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
,, the Departments of the Secretariat (all Sections).

ANNEXURE.

Notification.

GENERAL RULES.

PUBLIC SERVICES—SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

General Rules regulating the method of recruitment, the conditions of service, the pay and allowances and the pensions.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 41 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, and in supersession of the rules published with Public Department Notification No. 292, dated the 2nd July 1929, on pages 1386–1388 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 23rd July 1929, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council and the Governor acting with Ministers hereby make the following general rules to regulate the method of recruitment, the conditions of service, the pay and allowances and the pensions of the subordinate services.

In these rules and in the special rules made in exercise of the said powers to regulate the method of recruitment, the conditions of service, the pay and allowances and the pensions of any subordinate service, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

'appointed to a service' (1) A person is said to be 'appointed to a service' when in accordance with these rules and the special rules, or in accordance with the rules applicable at the time, as the case may be, he discharges for the first time the duties of a post borne on the cadre of such service or commences the probation, instruction or training prescribed for members thereof;

Explanation.—The appointment of a person holding a post borne on the cadre of one service, to hold additional charge of a post borne on the cadre of another service or to discharge the current duties thereof does not amount to appointment to the latter service;

'appointing authority' (2) 'appointing authority' means the authority prescribed in the Special Rules;

'approved candidate' (3) 'approved candidate' means a candidate whose name appears in a list prepared in the prescribed manner of candidates approved for appointment to any service, class or category;

Explanation.—The inclusion of a candidate's name in any such list shall not confer on him any claim to appointment to the service, class or category;

'approved probationer' (4) 'approved probationer' in a service means a member of that service who has satisfactorily completed, or is deemed under clause (iv) or (v) of sub-rule (*c*) of rule 9 satisfactorily to have completed, his period of probation and awaits appointment as a full member of such service;

'cadre' (5) 'cadre' means the sanctioned strength of any service, class, category or grade;

'category' (6) 'category' means the holders of all the posts borne on the cadre of a service or class—

(*a*) the duties of which are of the same character and importance, and

(*b*) which are either known by the same designation or the scales of pay for which are the same;

'class' (7) 'class' means the holders of posts borne on the cadre of a service between which and the other posts borne on the cadre of the same service, promotions and transfers are not normally admissible;

'Commission' (8) 'Commission' means the Madras Services Commission;

'discharge of a probationer' (9) 'discharge of a probationer' from a service during the period of his probation means, in case the probationer is a full member or an approved probationer of another service, reverting him to such service and in any other case, dispensing with his services;

'duty' (10) a person is said to be 'on duty' as a member of a service—

(*a*) when he is performing the duties of a post borne on the cadre of such service or is undergoing the probation, instruction or training prescribed for such service;

(*b*) when he is on joining time; or

(*c*) when he is absent from duty on authorized holidays or on casual leave taken in accordance with the instructions regulating such leave issued by the Local Government, having been on duty immediately before and immediately after such absence;

'full member' (11) 'full member of a service' means a member of that service who has been appointed substantively to a permanent post borne on the cadre thereof;

'general rules' (12) 'general rules' means these rules and 'general rule' means one of these rules;

'grade' (13) 'grade' means a grade of the service, class or category, as the case may be;

'Local Government' (14) 'Local Government' means the Governor in Council or/and the Governor acting with the Minister or Ministers concerned;

'member of service' (15) 'member of a service' means a person who has been appointed to that service and who has not retired or resigned, been removed or dismissed, been transferred or reduced to another service, or been discharged otherwise than for want of a vacancy. He may be a probationer, an approved probationer or a full member of that service;

'period of probation' (16) 'period of probation' of a member of a service means the period of probation prescribed in these rules or in the special rules, together with—

(*a*) the period until the issue of an order under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*c*) of rule 9 declaring the probationer to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation, or

(*b*) the period referred to in clause (iv) or (v) of sub-rule (*c*) of rule 9, on the expiry of which, the probationer is deemed to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation, or

(*c*) the period until an order discharging the probationer under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*a*) of rule 9, clause (i) or (ii) of sub-rule (*b*) of that rule or clause (iii) of sub-rule (*c*) of the same rule, takes effect;

'Permanent cadre' (17) 'permanent cadre' means the sanctioned permanent strength of any service, class, category or grade;

'post borne on the cadre of a service, class or category' (18) 'post borne on the cadre of a service, class or category' means a post the duties of which are normally intended to be performed by a member of such service, class or category. Such posts may be either permanent or temporary;

'posting' (19) 'posting' means the appointment of any member of a service to any post borne on its cadre, otherwise than by way of transfer or promotion;

'probationer' (20) 'probationer' in a service means a member of that service who has not completed the period of his probation;

'promotion' (21) 'promotion' means the appointment of a member of a service or class of a service, in any category or grade, to a higher category or grade of such service or class;

Explanation.—The appointment of a member of a service or class of a service in any category to hold additional charge of a post borne on the cadre of a higher category in the same service or class or to discharge the current duties thereof does not amount to promotion to the latter category.

'recruited direct' (22) A candidate is said to be 'recruited direct' to a service when at the time of his first appointment thereto he is neither a full member nor an approved probationer in any other service;

'recruited by transfer' (23) A candidate is said to be 'recruited by transfer' to a service when at the time of his first appointment thereto he is either a full member or an approved probationer in another service;

'rule' (24) 'rule' means—

(*a*) where it occurs in these rules, one of these rules; and

(*b*) where it occurs in any set of special rules, one of that set of rules;

'Scheduled classes' (25) 'Scheduled classes' means the communities mentioned in Schedule I to these rules;

'selection category' (26) 'selection category' means a category declared to be a selection category in the special rules;

'selection grade' (27) 'selection grade' means a grade declared to be a selection grade in the special rules;

'service' (28) 'service' means a group of persons classified by the Local Government as a subordinate service;

'special rules' (29) 'special rules' means the special rules made in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 44 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules to regulate the method of recruitment, the conditions of service, the pay and allowances and the pensions of the service or services concerned;

'test' or 'special test' (30) 'test' or 'special test' means an examination in any subject or subjects held for the purpose of ascertaining the fitness—

(*a*) of candidates for, or probationers in, or other members of any service, class or category for the duties appertaining to such service, class or category or to particular posts borne on the cadre of such service, class or category; or

(*b*) of members of any service, class or category for passing any specified stage in the time-scale of pay applicable to such service, class or category;

Explanation.—A person who has passed a test or special test shall be deemed to have passed the same on the last day on which the examination therefor was held or, if he has passed it in instalments, on the last day of the examination in the subject or subjects in which he has last passed; and any benefit or concession admissible to him on such passing may be granted (if all other conditions attaching to the grant of such benefit or concession are satisfied) with effect on and from the day following such day;

'transfer' (31) 'transfer' means—

(*a*) where a service or class of a service consists of more than one category, the appointment of a person doing duty in any post borne on the cadre of any such category to any other post borne on such cadre; or

(*b*) where a service or class of a service consists of only one category, the appointment of a person doing duty in any post borne on the cadre of such service or class to any other post borne on such cadre, but does not include promotion;

(32) words importing the masculine gender shall be taken to include females, if circumstances so require; and

(33) a person is said to attain the age of 'n' years when 'n' years have elapsed since the beginning of the day of his birth.

Illustration.—A person born on 1st August 1900 attains the age of 25 years at midnight of 31st July—1st August 1925.

1. *Commencement and extent.*—(*a*) These rules shall come into force on the 1st October 1934.

(*b*) They shall apply to all subordinate services and to all persons appointed to any such service before, on or after the said date except to the extent otherwise expressly provided—

(i) by or under any law for the time being in force, or

(ii) in the special rules, or

(iii) in respect of any member of such service by a contract or agreement subsisting between such member and the Government:

Provided that nothing contained in clause (ii) shall affect the operation of rule 17.

2. *Cadre.*—(*a*) The permanent cadre of each service, class, category and grade shall be determined by rules made by the Local Government.

(*b*) If the number of posts in any selection grade in any service, class or category is fixed with reference to the cadre of such service, class or category, a temporary addition to such cadre shall not be taken into account in calculating the number of posts in such selection grade.

(*c*) If a full member of any service, category or grade is reduced to a lower service, category or grade, he shall be deemed to be a full member of the latter and the permanent cadre thereof shall, if there is no vacancy in which he could be absorbed, be deemed to be increased by one so long as such member continues therein:

Provided that against every such addition an officiating or temporary vacancy, if any, shall be kept unfilled and such addition shall be absorbed in the first permanent vacancy that subsequently arises in such lower service, category or grade.

(*d*) Where a person has been dismissed, removed or reduced from any service, class, category or grade, no vacancy caused thereby or arising subsequently in such service, class, category or grade, shall be substantively filled to the prejudice of such person until the appeal, if any, preferred by him against such dismissal, removal or reduction is decided and except in conformity with such decision, or until the time allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, as the case may be.

3. *First appointment.*—(*a*) All first appointments to any service or class shall be to the lowest category or grade therein, or if the lowest category consists of more than one grade to the lowest grade in such category.

(*b*) (i) All first appointments to a service shall be made by the appointing authority from the list of approved candidates. Such list shall be prepared in the prescribed manner by the appointing authority or any other authority empowered in the special rules in that behalf, in consultation with the Commission. Where the candidates in such list are arranged in their order of preference, appointments to the service shall be made in such order.

(ii) Any information in the possession of the Local Government or of any authority subordinate to the Local Government affecting the selection of a candidate for appointment to any service shall be supplied to the Commission on demand.

(iii) Every candidate for appointment to any service who in response to a notification issued by the Commission makes an application shall remit a fee of rupees ten, into a Government treasury or into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, or one of the branches thereof, to the credit of the Government under the head "XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments—Examination fees—Fees for examinations—Madras Services Commission" and shall send the treasury or bank receipt therefor to the Commission with his application.

(*c*) A full member or an approved probationer of any service, class or category shall not be transferred to another service, class or category carrying less pay than his relative position in the cadre of the service, class or category to which he belongs would justify except as a punishment or except with his consent, express or implied.

(*d*) Where the normal method of recruitment to any service, class or category is neither solely by direct recruitment nor solely by transfer, but is both by direct recruitment and by transfer, the special rules concerned shall specify the proportion or order in which substantive vacancies in the cadre of such service, class or category shall respectively be filled by persons recruited direct and by those recruited by transfer.

(*e*) A vacancy in any service, class or category [not being a vacancy which should be filled by direct recruitment under the special rules referred to in sub-rule (*d*)] shall not be filled by the appointment of a person who has not yet commenced his probation in such service, class or category when an approved probationer or a probationer therein is available for such appointment.

(*f*) (i) In cases falling under sub-rule (*d*), probationers and approved probationers who were recruited direct shall not be discharged for want of vacancies. Other probationers and approved probationers shall be discharged for want of vacancies in the following order:—

first, the probationers in order of juniority; and

second, the approved probationers in order of juniority.

(ii) In cases not falling under sub-rule (*d*), the order in which probationers and approved probationers shall be discharged for want of vacancies shall be—

first, the probationers in order of juniority; and

second, the approved probationers in order of juniority.

(iii) The order of discharge laid down in clauses (i) and (ii) may be departed from for reasons to be recorded in writing but every such departure together with the reasons therefor shall be reported without delay to the Commission.

(*g*) Approved probationers and probationers who have been discharged for want of vacancies shall be reappointed as vacancies [not being vacancies which should be filled by direct recruitment under the special rules referred to in sub-rule (*d*)] arise, in the inverse of the order laid down in clause (i) or (ii) of sub-rule (*f*):

Provided that the order laid down in this sub-rule may be departed from with the consent, express or implied, of the person or persons having a preferential right to appointment under this sub-rule:

Provided further that the said order may be departed from for reasons to be recorded in writing but any such departure shall together with the reasons therefor be reported without delay to the Commission.

4. *Temporary appointments.*—(*a*) (i) Where it is necessary in the public interest owing to an emergency which has arisen and could not have been foreseen, to fill immediately a vacancy in a post borne on the cadre of a service, class or category and there would be undue delay in making such appointment in accordance with these rules and the special rules, the appointing authority may appoint a person, otherwise than in accordance with the said rules, temporarily, until a person is appointed in accordance with the said rules; but such temporary appointment shall in no case exceed one month on each occasion.

(ii) Where it is necessary to fill a short vacancy in a post borne on the cadre of a service, class or category and the appointment of the person who is entitled to such appointment under these rules and the special rules, would involve excessive expenditure on travelling-allowance or exceptional administrative inconvenience, the appointing authority may appoint any other person who possesses the qualifications, if any, prescribed for the said service, class or category, but such temporary appointment shall in no case exceed two months on each occasion.

(iii) Every appointment made under clause (i) or (ii) together with all the particulars relating to the person so appointed, namely, the date of appointment, the duration of the vacancy and the period or periods, if any, for which the same person had previously held a post borne on the cadre of the same service, class or category, the nature of the emergency or inconvenience and the reasons for the appointment shall be reported without delay to the Commission.

(iv) A person appointed under clause (i) shall be replaced as soon as possible by a member of the service or an approved candidate qualified to hold the post under the said rules.

(v) A person appointed under clause (i) or (ii) shall not be regarded as a probationer in such service, class or category or be entitled by reason only of such appointment to any preferential claim to future appointment to such service, class or category.

If such person is subsequently appointed to such service, class or category in accordance with these rules and the special rules, he shall commence his probation therein from the date of such subsequent appointment or from such earlier date as may be determined in consultation with the Commission.

(vi) When a person appointed under clause (i) or (ii) is discharged, the date of such discharge shall be communicated to the Commission as soon as possible.

(*b*) No part-time post shall be created in lieu of a whole-time post borne on the cadre of any service, class or category without consultation with the Commission. A person appointed to any part-time post created in lieu of a whole-time post borne on the cadre of a service, class or category shall not be regarded as a probationer in such service nor shall he be entitled by reason only of such appointment to any preferential claim to future appointment to such service, class or category.

(*c*) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, if and when a temporary post is created as an addition to the cadre of any service, class or category and the holder thereof is required by the Local Government to possess any special qualifications, knowledge or experience, any person who possesses such qualifications, knowledge or experience and is considered to be best fitted to discharge the duties of such post may, irrespective of other considerations and after consulting the Commission, be appointed to that post by the appointing authority; but the person so appointed shall not by reason only of such appointment be regarded as a probationer in such service, class or category nor shall he acquire thereby any preferential right to future appointment to such service, class or category.

5. *Qualifications.*—(*a*) No person shall be eligible for appointment to any service by direct recruitment unless he—

(i) is either a British subject as defined in section 1 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, or a subject of a State in India;

(ii) has not attained the age of 25 years;

(iii) possesses the minimum general educational qualification prescribed in Schedule II to these rules or such other qualification as may be considered by the Commission to be equivalent to the said qualification;

Provided that this clause shall not apply to appointment to any service in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands;

(iv) satisfies the Commission that he is of sound health, active habits and free from any bodily defect or infirmity unfitting him for such service; and

(v) satisfies the Commission that his character and antecedents are such as to qualify him for such service.

Explanation.—The decision whether a person is qualified under clause (i) of this sub-rule or not shall rest with the Commission. In case of doubt, the Commission shall refer the matter to the Local Government whose decision shall be final.

(*b*) No candidate other than one who has been born in the Presidency of Madras or who has been domiciled therein for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the date of his application shall, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government and except in accordance with such conditions and restrictions as they may lay down, be included in any list of approved candidates. Such sanction shall not be accorded unless the Commission certifies that a sufficient number of qualified and suitable candidates so born or domiciled is not available.

6. *Special qualifications.*—(*a*) No person shall be eligible for appointment to any service, class, category or grade or any post borne on the cadre thereof unless he—

(i) possesses such special qualifications and has passed such special tests as may be prescribed in that behalf in the special rules; or,

(ii) possesses such other qualifications as may be considered by the Commission to be equivalent to the said special qualifications or special tests.

(*b*) The Local Government may, if satisfied on the recommendation of the appointing authority that a candidate or candidates with an adequate knowledge of a particular vernacular language or languages is or are necessary for holding a specified post or posts in any service, class or category, declare that such post or posts specified in the declaration is or are reserved for candidates with such knowledge. When such a declaration has been made, the Commission shall select the required number of qualified candidates who possess such knowledge in preference to those who do not possess it and, notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, any such post shall be filled only by a member of the service or an approved candidate, who possesses such knowledge.

7. *Communal representation.*—(*a*) (i) Where the special rules lay down that the provisions of this sub-rule shall apply to any service, class or category, appointments thereto shall, so far as qualified and suitable candidates of the communities concerned are available, be made in the following order, namely :—

One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One Muhammadan.
One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One Anglo-Indian or Christian or Non-Asiatic.
One Brahman.
One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One member of the Scheduled classes.
One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One Muhammadan.
One Non-Brahman (Hindu).
One Anglo-Indian or Christian or Non-Asiatic.
One Brahman.

Provided that this clause shall not apply to the first appointment to any service, class or category of a person recruited by transfer, but when such person is appointed a full member of such service, class or category, he shall be deemed to be a person appointed in the next turn allotted to the community to which he belongs in the order specified in this clause.

Explanation.—The expression "Non-Brahman (Hindu)" shall include every community other than the Brahman, the Muhammadan, the Anglo-Indian, Christian or Non-Asiatic, and the Scheduled classes.

(ii) The stage at which the communal rotation specified in clause (i) shall commence when first applied to any such service, class or category shall be determined by the Local Government.

(iii) If a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to any community is not available for appointment to any such service, class or category in the turn allotted to that community under clauses (i) and (ii) or under this clause, a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to the community next in the order specified in clause (i) shall, if available, be appointed; but the former community shall have a preferential claim for consideration when any subsequent appointment is to be made to such service, class or category until a suitable and qualified candidate belonging to that community has been appointed against that claim.

(iv) Where a probationer belonging to any community is discharged from any such service, class or category otherwise than for want of a vacancy therein, such community shall have a preferential claim for consideration when any subsequent appointment is to be made to such service, class or category until a suitable and qualified candidate belonging to that community has been appointed against that claim.

(v) If, when an appointment to any such service, class or category is to be made, there are two or more communities having a

preferential claim under clause (iii) or clause (iv), that community shall receive first consideration whose preferential claim first arose.

(*b*) (i) Where the special rules lay down that the provisions of this sub-rule shall apply to any service, class or category, appointments thereto otherwise than by transfer or promotion, shall be so regulated as to secure, as near as may be, the distribution of membership in such service, class or category among the following communities in the proportion specified against each :—

Non-Brahman Hindus—Five out of twelve.

Brahmans—Two out of twelve.

Muhammadans—Two out of twelve.

Anglo-Indians, Christians and Non-Asiatics—Two out of twelve.

Scheduled classes—One out of twelve.

Explanation.—(1) The expression "Non-Brahman Hindus" shall include members of all communities other than the Brahman, the Muhammadan, the Anglo-Indian, Christian or Non-Asiatic and the Scheduled classes.

(2) Appointments to any such service, class or category by transfer or promotion shall be made irrespective of communal consideration.

(ii) Every appointment to any such service, class or category otherwise than by transfer or promotion as aforesaid shall be made from that community which at the time of appointment is most disadvantageously situated with reference to the proportions specified in clause (i); if no qualified and suitable candidate of that community is available, a candidate from the community next in the order of disadvantage who is qualified and suitable shall be appointed. If it is found that the disadvantage of two or more communities is equal, a candidate belonging to any of such communities who is best fitted for the post shall be appointed.

8. *Probation.*—(*a*) No person shall be eligible for appointment as a full member of a service in any category until he has been on probation in such category or in a higher category of the same service or class, for a total period of two years on duty within a continuous period of three years.

(*b*) If a person, having been appointed temporarily under sub-rule (*a*) or sub-rule (*c*) of rule 4 to a post borne on the cadre of any service, class or category or having been appointed to any service, class or category otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of these rules or of the special rules governing such appointment, is subsequently appointed to the service, class or category in accordance with these rules and the special rules, he shall commence his probation from the date of such subsequent appointment or from such earlier date as the Commission may determine.

(*c*) Any person appointed to a service before the 2nd July 1929 shall be entitled to count towards his probation—

(i) If he was on duty as a member of the service on the 2nd July 1929 or was absent from duty on that date on leave granted by a competent authority, having been on duty immediately before and immediately after such absence, the continuous period of duty performed up to that date as well as the period or periods of duty performed subsequent to that date; and

(ii) in other cases, only the period or periods of duty performed subsequent to the 2nd July 1929.

(*d*) No probationer shall, during the period of his probation, except for purposes of instruction or training, be employed on duties which are not normally discharged by members of the service in the category to which he belongs.

9. (*a*) At any time before the expiry of the prescribed period of probation, the appointing authority may—

(i) suspend the probation of a probationer and discharge him from the service for want of a vacancy, and

(ii) at its discretion, by order, terminate the probation of a probationer and discharge him from the service :

Provided that an order under clause (ii) shall in the case of a probationer appointed after consultation with the Commission or recruited outside India be passed only after consultation with the Commission.

(*b*) (i) If within the prescribed period of probation, a probationer fails to acquire the special qualifications or to pass the special tests, if any, prescribed in the special rules, or to acquire such other qualifications as may be considered by the Commission to be equivalent to the said special qualifications or special tests, the appointing authority shall forthwith, by order, discharge him from the service.

(ii) If such probationer has appeared within the prescribed period of probation for any such tests or for any examinations in connexion with the acquisition of any such qualifications, having passed all the other tests and acquired all the other qualifications, and the results of the tests or examinations for which he has so appeared are not known before the expiry of such period, he shall continue to be on probation until the publication of the results of the tests or examinations for which he has appeared or the first of them in which he fails to pass, as the case may be. In case the probationer fails to pass any of the tests or examinations for which he has so appeared, the appointing authority shall forthwith, by order, discharge him from the service.

99/7194 (iii) Where a test in only one of certain specified vernacular languages is prescribed in the special rules, a person whose mother-tongue is one of the languages so specified or who has taken one of such languages for his university degree shall not be required to pass any language test.

(iv) Where tests in two of certain specified vernacular languages are prescribed in the special rules, a person whose mother-tongue is one of the languages so specified or who has taken one of such languages for his university degree shall be required to pass the test only in one other of such languages, and a person whose mother-tongue is one of such languages and who has taken another of such languages for his university degree or who has taken two of such languages for his university degree, shall not be required to pass any language test.

(v) Where a probationer has, before he commenced his probation, already acquired any special qualification or passed any special test prescribed in the special rules, or has acquired such other qualification as may be considered by the Commission to be equivalent to the said special qualification or special test, he shall not be required to acquire such special qualification or to pass such special test again within the period of his probation.

(*c*) (i) At the end of the prescribed period of probation the appointing authority shall consider the probationer's suitability for full membership of the service in the category for which he was selected; provided that in the case of a probationer appointed after consultation with the Commission or recruited outside India the appointing authority shall consult the Commission as to the probationer's suitability for such membership.

(ii) If the appointing authority decides that a probationer is suitable for such membership, it shall as soon as possible, or in cases falling under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*b*) as soon as possible after the probationer has passed the tests and examinations for which he has appeared, issue an order declaring the probationer to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation. On the issue of such order, the probationer shall be deemed to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation on the date of the expiry of the period of probation.

(iii) If the appointing authority decides that the probationer is not suitable for such membership, it shall by order discharge him from the service.

(iv) In cases not falling under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*b*), if no order is issued by the appointing authority under clause (ii) or (iii) of this sub-rule within three months after the expiry of the prescribed period of probation, the probationer shall be deemed to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation on the date of the expiry of the prescribed period of probation.

(v) In cases falling under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*b*), if the candidate has passed the tests and examinations for which he has appeared and no order is issued under clause (ii) or (iii) of this sub-rule by the appointing authority within three months after the expiry of the prescribed period of probation or within one month of the publication of the results of such tests and examinations, whichever is later, the probationer shall be deemed to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation on the date of the expiry of the prescribed period of probation.

(*d*) An order discharging a probationer issued under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*a*) or clause (i) or clause (ii) of sub-rule (*b*) or clause (iii) of sub-rule (*c*) shall have effect from the date on which the probationer is discharged.

(*e*) No order passed under clause (iii) of sub-rule (*c*) shall be based either wholly or in part upon the probationer's work or conduct after the expiry of the prescribed period of probation.

(*f*) Where within the prescribed period of probation a probationer has failed to pass any special test or any examination in connexion with the acquisition of any special qualification prescribed in the special rules and if the probationer was prevented from preparing or appearing for such test or examination by illness certified to by a medical officer not below the rank of Civil Surgeon, the appointing authority may, after consulting the Commission, declare the probationer to have completed his probation satisfactorily; but such a member shall not be entitled to any increments in the time-scale of pay applicable to him until he passes such test or examination.

(*g*) It shall not be necessary in any order discharging a probationer passed under clause (ii) of sub-rule (*a*), clause (i) or clause (ii) of sub-rule (*b*) or clause (iii) of sub-rule (*c*), to specify the reasons for such discharge, but in the case of a probationer appointed after consultation with the Commission or recruited outside India such order shall state whether or not the Commission recommended such discharge, and a copy of the order, together with the reasons therefor, shall be communicated to the Commission. A probationer who is discharged contrary to the recommendation of the Commission shall be entitled to appeal against the order of discharge as if it were an order of dismissal.

(*h*) For the purposes of this rule, 'prescribed period of probation' shall mean the period of probation specified in sub-rule (*a*) of rule 8 or any other period prescribed in this behalf in the special rules.

(i) The authority competent to entertain an appeal under sub-rule (g) may, either of its own motion and after consulting the Commission or at the instance of the Commission, revise any order discharging a probationer under any of the provisions referred to in the said sub-rule, within one year of the date of such order.

10. (a) A probationer or an approved probationer may be appointed to officiate in any permanent or temporary post borne on the cadre of the service, class or category for which he was selected, or in a higher category of the same service or class, provided he is qualified for holding such post.

(b) Notwithstanding anything contained in Fundamental Rules, there shall be paid—

(i) to a probationer on duty—

(1) when he is undergoing a course of instruction or training, the pay specified in the special rules in that behalf; and

(2) after he has completed the course of instruction or training, if any, the pay specified in the special rules or the pay of the lowest grade or the minimum pay in the time-scale of pay, as the case may be, applicable to the category for which he was selected;

(ii) to an approved probationer on duty, the pay which would be admissible to him if he were a full member of the service in the category in which he is holding a post;

Explanation.—An approved probationer shall be entitled to count the period of his probation excluding the period during which he was undergoing a course of instruction or training for increments in the time-scale of pay, if any, applicable to the category for which he was selected.

(iii) to a person appointed under sub-rule (a) of rule 4 to hold temporarily a post borne on the cadre of a service, class or category, either his substantive pay or the pay of the lowest grade or the minimum pay in the time-scale of pay, as the case may be, applicable to such service, class or category, whichever is higher; and

(iv) to a person appointed to a temporary post borne on the cadre of any service, class or category the pay specified in the special rule applicable to the post.

11. *Appointment of full members.*—(a) All appointments of approved probationers as full members of the service shall be made by the appointing authority.

(b) An approved probationer shall, if a substantive vacancy in the permanent cadre of the category for which he was selected exists, be appointed to be a full member of the service in such category at the earliest possible opportunity; and if such vacancy existed from a date previous to the issue of the order of appointment, he may be so appointed with retrospective effect from such date or, as the case may be, from such subsequent date from which he was continuously on duty as a member of the service in such category or in a higher category:

Provided that where more than one approved probationer is available for such appointment as full member, the seniormost approved probationer shall be appointed.

(c) Where the special rules provide that recruitment to any service, class or category shall normally be both by direct recruitment and by transfer, the provisions of sub-rule (b) shall apply separately as regards

(i) vacancies against which persons have been recruited direct; and

(ii) other vacancies.

(d) No approved probationer shall be required to produce a medical certificate of physical fitness before appointment as a full member of the service:

Provided that in the case of an approved probationer who is not a full member of any other service, the appointing authority may, if it has reason to believe that the probationer's physical fitness has seriously deteriorated since he satisfied the Commission under clause (iv) of sub-rule (a) of rule 5, require him to undergo a fresh medical examination. If on such examination he is found to be physically unfit for the service in the category for which he was selected, the appointing authority shall discharge him from the service and a report thereof shall without delay be made to the Commission.

(e) No person shall at the same time be a full member of more than one service.

A probationer, approved probationer or full member of one service who is appointed to be a full member of another service shall cease to be a member of the former service.

A probationer in any service who is not on duty in that service may be appointed to another service, but if subsequently he is required for duty in the former service while on duty in the latter, he shall elect the service of which he wishes to be a member and on such election, he shall cease to be a member of the other service.

A probationer in any service who is on duty in that service may, if he is willing to give up his membership of that service, be appointed to another service. On such appointment, he shall cease to be a member of the former service.

12. Where the special rules prescribe stoppage of increments as a penalty for failure to pass a special test or acquire a special qualification prescribed in those rules, such failure shall, in the case of a member who has reached the maximum of the time-scale of pay applicable to him, render him liable to any of the other penalties specified in rule 49 of the Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules.

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13. *Seniority in the Service.*—(*a*) The seniority of a member in any service or class of a service shall be determined by the date of his first appointment to such service or class or in the case of a person governed by sub-rule (*b*) or (*c*) of rule 8, by the date on which he commences his probation under that sub-rule :

Provided that if any portion of the service of a member does not count towards his probation, his seniority shall be determined by the date of the commencement of his service which counts towards probation :

Provided further that where a service or class consists of more than one category, a person who is appointed to the service or class in a higher category shall take rank in such service or class

(i) until he becomes an approved probationer in such higher category, next below the person who was last appointed, whether substantively or in an officiating capacity, to hold a post in such higher category ; and

(ii) on his becoming an approved probationer in such higher category, either next below the person referred to in clause (i) or next below the person who was last appointed substantively to a post in such higher category or, if any person or persons have become approved probationers in such higher category after such substantive appointment, next below such person or such of those persons as completed his probation last as the case may be, whichever will give him the higher rank.

(*b*) Where the date by which seniority is determined under sub-rule (*a*) is the same in the case of two or more members of a service or class, their seniority *inter se* shall be determined by the order of preference, if any, laid down by the Commission in their case. If no such order of preference has been laid down or in case of doubt, seniority shall be determined by the Commission.

(*c*) A member of a service or class shall, unless he is reduced in seniority as a punishment retain seniority in such service or class as determined by sub-rules (*a*) and (*b*) throughout his service notwithstanding any delay in the completion of his probation or in his appointment as a full member of the service or class and irrespective of the category in which he may, from time to time, hold a post.

(*d*) Where a member of any service, category or grade is reduced to a lower service, category or grade, he shall be placed at the top of the latter unless the authority ordering such reduction, after consultation with the Commission, direct that he shall take rank in such lower service, category or grade, next below any specified member thereof.

14. *Promotion.*—(*a*) All promotions shall be made by the appointing authority.

(*b*) Where special qualifications or special tests are prescribed by the special rules of a service for any category, grade or post therein or in a class thereof, which are not prescribed for a category or grade in such service or class carrying a lower rate of pay, a member in the latter category or grade shall not be promoted to the former category, grade or post, whether in a permanent, officiating or temporary capacity, or

where such qualifications or tests are prescribed by the special rules for passing any specified stage in the time-scale of pay applicable to any service, class or category or any post borne on the cadre thereof, a member in such service, class or category or holding such post shall not be permitted to pass such stage, unless he

(i) possesses such qualifications or has passed such tests, or

(ii) possesses such other qualifications as may be considered by the Commission to be equivalent to the said qualifications or tests :

Provided that if none of the members in the category or grade carrying the lower rate of pay is eligible for promotion under this sub-rule, a member in such category or grade may be promoted to the category or grade carrying the higher rate of pay temporarily until a member of the former category or grade qualified under this sub-rule is available for promotion. A member temporarily promoted under this proviso shall not by reason only of such promotion, be entitled to any preferential claim to future promotion.

Explanation.—Nothing contained in this sub-rule shall apply to promotion to a higher category of a member of a service in a lower category who before the date of the issue of these rules had acted in such higher category.

(*c*) (i) Promotions in a service or class, to a selection category or to a selection grade, shall be made after consultation with the Commission. Such promotions shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*b*), be made on grounds of merit and ability, seniority being considered only where the merit and ability are approximately equal.

(ii) All other promotions shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*b*), be made in accordance with seniority unless—

(1) the promotion of a member has been withheld as a penalty ; or

(2) a member is given special promotion for conspicuous merit and ability.

Provided that the following promotions shall be made after consultation with the Commission :—

(i) Special promotion referred to in sub-clause (2) ; and

(ii) the promotion of a member from the category in which he was first appointed to the service otherwise than in consultation with the Commission to a higher category direct recruitment to which is according to the special rules, made only in consultation with the Commission.

(*d*) (i) A member of a service promoted from one category to another shall be on probation in the latter category for a total period of two years on duty within a continuous period of three years. The promotion of a member of a service from one category to another shall, as regards probation, be treated in the same way as a first appointment to the service in the latter category and the provisions of rule 3 [except sub-rule (*b*) thereof] and of rules 9 and 11 shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

Explanation.—In the case of a person who is on probation under this sub-rule, 'discharge' during probation shall mean reverting him to the category from which he was promoted.

(ii) Discharge for want of vacancies of members of a service promoted from one category to another shall be in the order of their juniority in the service.

(iii) A member of a service promoted from one category to another shall, during the period of his probation referred to in clause (i), be paid when holding a post in the latter category the pay which would be admissible to him under the Fundamental Rules if he were a full member of the service in the former category officiating in the latter category.

(*e*) (i) Where it is necessary in the public interest owing to an emergency which has arisen and could not have been foreseen, to fill immediately a vacancy in a post borne on the cadre of a higher category in a service or class by promotion from a lower category and there would be undue delay in making such promotion in accordance with these rules and the special rules, the appointing authority may promote a person, otherwise than in accordance with the said rules, temporarily, until a person is promoted in accordance with the said rules; but such temporary promotion shall in no case exceed one month on each occasion.

(ii) Where it is necessary to fill a short vacancy in a post borne on the cadre of a higher category in a service or class by promotion from a lower category and the appointment of the person who is entitled to such promotion under these rules and the special rules, would involve excessive expenditure on travelling allowance or exceptional administrative inconvenience, the appointing authority may promote any other person who possesses the qualifications, if any, prescribed for the higher category, but such temporary promotion shall in no case exceed two months on each occasion.

(iii) Every promotion made under clause (i) or (ii) together with all the particulars relating to the person so promoted, namely, the date of promotion, the duration of the vacancy and the period or periods, if any, for which the same person had previously held a post borne on the cadre of the same category, the nature of the emergency or inconvenience and the reasons for the promotion shall be reported to the Commission.

(iv) A person promoted under clause (i) shall be replaced as soon as possible by the member of the service who is entitled to the promotion under the said rules.

(v) A person promoted under clause (i) or (ii) shall not be regarded as a probationer in the higher category or be entitled by reason only of such promotion to any preferential claim to future promotion to such higher category.

If such a person is subsequently promoted to the higher category in accordance with these rules and the special rules, he shall commence his probation in such category from the date of such subsequent promotion or from such earlier date as may be determined in consultation with the Commission.

(vi) When a person appointed under clause (i) or (ii) is discharged, the date of such discharge shall be communicated to the Commission as soon as possible.

(*f*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (*d*), the following provisions shall apply to promotions from a lower to a higher category of a service or class of a service in cases where the lien of a member of such service or class on a post borne on the cadre of the lower category is or has been suspended by reason of his being on foreign service or otherwise :—

(i) if a substantive or officiating vacancy in the higher category arises during the period of suspension of the lien of such a member, he shall, if considered fit, be promoted in his turn to the higher category substantively or in an officiating capacity, as the case may be, subject to the condition that he shall on reversion to duty in the said service or class, undergo and satisfactorily complete the probation prescribed in sub-rule (*d*) in respect of such higher category; and

(ii) if a substantive or officiating vacancy in the higher category is in existence when such a member returns to duty in the said service or class or arises after such return, he shall, if considered fit, be promoted to the higher category substantively or in an officiating capacity, as the case may be, in preference to any other member who is junior to him, subject to the condition that he shall undergo and satisfactorily complete the probation prescribed in sub-rule (*d*) in respect of such higher category.

(*g*) (i) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (ii) of sub-rule (*c*)

(1) a member of a service in any category or grade therein or in a class thereof may, irrespective of his seniority, be promoted to a temporary post in a higher category or grade in such service or class borne on the

special establishment sanctioned for any project or work to which post promotions are made by an authority other than that having jurisdiction in respect of like posts of a permanent character borne on the cadre of the service to which such special establishment constitutes a temporary addition; and

(2) a member of a service in any category or grade therein or in a class thereof holding a post borne on the special establishment sanctioned for any project or work may, irrespective of his seniority, be promoted to a temporary post in a higher category or grade in such service or class in the same service, borne on the same establishment.

No member of a service who is promoted under this clause shall, by reason only of such promotion, acquire any preferential right to seniority or promotion in such service.

(ii) The provisions of clause (i) shall apply only to such projects or works and during such periods as the Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, direct.

15. *Postings and transfers.*—(*a*) A member of a service or class of a service may be required to serve in any part of the Presidency of Madras in any post borne on the cadre of such service or class:

Provided that no such member shall be posted or transferred to any post unless he—

(i) possesses such special qualifications and has passed such special tests as may be prescribed for such post in the special rules, or

(ii) possesses such other qualifications as may be considered by the Commission to be equivalent to the said qualifications and tests.

(*b*) All transfers and postings shall be made by the appointing authority.

16. *Pay, allowances, leave, leave salary, pension and other conditions of service.*—The Fundamental Rules, the Madras Leave Rules, 1933, and the pension rules for the time being in force shall, in so far as they may be applicable and except to the extent expressly provided in these rules or the special rules govern members of every service in the matter of their pay, allowances, leave, leave salary, pensions and other conditions of service.

Provided that where any such member has elected to be governed by the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations, those provisions shall apply to him.

17. *Savings.*—(*a*) (i) Nothing in these rules shall adversely affect any person who was a member of any service on the date of the coming into force of these rules.

(ii) Nothing in any special rules governing a service shall adversely affect any person who was a member of such service on the date of the coming into force thereof.

(*b*) Where these rules or the special rules would adversely affect in respect of any matter a person who was a member of any service before the date of coming into force thereof, he shall, in respect of such matter, be governed by the rules and orders, if any, which were applicable to him immediately prior to such date:

Provided that if there were no rules or orders prescribing the period of probation, applicable to him on such date, the provisions of these rules and the special rules regarding probation shall apply to him and any service rendered by him before such date shall count towards probation if and to the extent such service would have counted, had these rules and the special rules come into force at the time of his first appointment.

(*c*) If, before the issue of the special rules, a person had been exempted under the orders then in force from the possession of any qualification or the passing of any test and the possession of such qualification or the passing of such test is prescribed by such special rules, they shall not apply to such person to the extent and in respect of the category, grade or post, specifically covered by the order of exemption.

SCHEDULE I.

SCHEDULED CLASSES.

[See definition (25).]

Hill and aboriginal tribes.

1 Annadan.
2 Badaga.
3 Bagata.
4 Chenchu.
5 Domba (Dombo).
6 Gadaba.
7 Gond.
8 Irulars.
9 Jatapu.
10 Kada (Kadan).
11 Kani (Kaniyan).
12 Kapu of Vizagapatam and Godavari districts.
13 Karumbalan.
14 Kattunaicken.
15 Kondh.
16 Konda Dora.
17 Kota.
18 Koya.
19 Kudihi.
20 Kurichan.
21 Kurumba.
22 Madugar or Medavar.
23 Maduva.
24 Malasar.
25 Malayalee (of Pachamalai Hills of Salem and Trichinopoly districts).
26 Marathi (of South Kanara district).
27 Mavilan.
28 Melakudi or Kudiyan.
29 Paniyan.
30 Pann (Pano).
31 Polayan (Pulayan).
32 Poroga (Poroja).
33 Savara.
34 Sholagar.
35 Toda.
36 Vettuvan.

Others.

Names and districts.

1 Amagunta Poligar (Chittoor).
2 Ambalagars (Trichinopoly).
3 Anebojinapalli Malas (Nellore).
4 Anipey Malas (East Godavari and West Godavari).
5 Attur Kilnad Koravars (South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly).
6 Attur Melnad Koravars (Salem).
7 Bavuri (Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts).
8 Bavira (South Kanara).
9 Bakuda (South Kanara).
10 Bellara (South Kanara).
11 Bhattu Turkas (Chittoor).
12 Boyas (Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Kurnool).
13 Budabukkalas (Guntur).
14 Chakala (Guntur).
15 Chalavadi (Bellary).
16 Chengampundi Koravars (North Arcot).
17 Cheruma (Malabar).
18 Chettinad Valayars (Ramnad).
19 Chuckler (Tamil districts).
20 Dandasis (Ganjam).
21 Dasari [Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Nellore (Kavali Settlement)].
22 Debi Koravars (Trichinopoly).
23 Dommaras (Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor, Kurnool, Nellore, East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna).
24 Dubbai Koravars (North Arcot).
25 Gandarvakottai Koravars (Tanjore).
26 Ghasis (Jeypore, Vizagapatam district).
27 Godda (South Kanara).
28 Gudu Dasaris (South Arcot and Coimbatore).
29 Gundlapad Woddars (Guntur).
30 Haddi (Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts).
31 Holeya (South Kanara).
32 Inji Koravars (Trichinopoly).
33 Iranis (all districts).
34 Irulars (North Arcot, South Arcot and Trichinopoly).
35 Jambuvandi (Trichinopoly).
36 Jamulapalli Malas (Kurnool).
37 Jarugaballi Madigas (Guntur).
38 Jogamalai Koravars or Kepmaris (North Arcot, South Arcot, Bellary and Cuddapah).
39 Jogula or Jogi (North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Chittoor and Nellore).
40 Kallars (of that portion of the Tanjore district to which the special reclamation activities through the Kallar Reclamation Deputy Superintendent have been extended).
41 Kaladis (Trichinopoly).
42 Kal Koravas (Trichinopoly).
43 Kal Oddars (Chingleput).
44 Kanakkan (Malabar).
45 Kepmaris (Chingleput).
46 Kintali Kalingas (Vizagapatam).
47 Korachas (Bellary).
48 Koraga (South Kanara).
49 Koravars (Chingleput, Salem and Tinnevelly).
50 Kottapal Kallars (Tanjore).
51 Kunjar Bhat (all districts).
52 Kurumbarava (Ramnad).
53 Lambadis (Guntur).
54 Madari (Ganjam and Vizagapatam).
55 Madigas (Arundateeyas of Telugu districts).
56 Maila (South Kanara).
57 Malas (Adi-Andhras of Telugu districts).
58 Maravars of Pulam (Tinnevelly district).
59 Moger (Mera or Kaipudus or Mogeras) (South Kanara).
60 Monda Koravars (Salem).
61 Mundala (South Kanara)
62 Muthurachas (Nellore).
63 Nakkalas (East Godavari).
64 Nalkedaya (South Kanara).
65 Nattan Korachas (Chittoor).
66 Nayadi (Malabar).
67 Nirshikaris (Bellary and Kurnool).
68 Nokkars (Chingleput).
69 Oddars (North Arcot).
70 Paidis (Vizagapatam).
71 Pallan (Tamil districts).
72 Pambada (South Kanara).

Names and districts—*cont.*

73 Paraiya (Adi-Dravida of Tamil districts).
74 Paravan (South Kanara).
75 Pedda Boyas (Anantapur and Cuddapah).
76 Pennagaram Perumbalai Koravars (Salem)
77 Periasuriyur Kallars (Trichinopoly).
78 Picharis (Bellary).
79 Pichi Guntlas (Cuddapah).
80 Piramalai Kallars (Madura and Ramnad).
81 Ponnai Koravars (North Arcot).
82 Ranayars (South Kanara).
83 Rellis (Ganjam and Vizagapatam).
84 Sakkaraitamadai Koravars (North Arcot and South Arcot).
85 Salem Melnad Koravars (North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Salem, Tanjore and Trichinopoly).
86 Samagars (South Kanara).
87 Semman (Madura and Trichinopoly).
88 Sembanad Maravars (Ramnad).
89 Sungalis (Lambadis) (Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool).
90 Suragalli Koravars (Salem).
91 Tak Woddars (Kurnool).
92 Telugu, Pamulas (Ganjam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Kistna, Nellore and Vizagapatam).
93 Telungapatti Chettis (Trichinopoly).
94 Thalli Koravars (Salem).
95 Thoti (or Mari-marusas or Mari Holeyas) (South Kanara).
96 Thotia Naicks (North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly).
97 Uppu Koravars (North Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly).
98 Uraligoundan (Trichinopoly).
99 Vaduvarpatti Koravars (Madura, Ramnad and Trichinopoly).
100 Valayars (Coimbatore and Madura).
101 Valluvan (Tamil districts).
102 Varahaneri Koravan (Trichinopoly).
103 Vayalapad or Nawalpet Koravars (Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Nellore).
104 Vellayankuppan Padayachis (South Arcot).
105 Venganur Parayas (North Arcot and Chittoor).
106 Veppur Paraya (South Arcot).
107 Vettaikaran (Tanjore).
108 Vettuvan (Malabar).
109 Woddars (Chittoor, Cuddapah, West Godavari, Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore).
110 Yenadi (Ganjam, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput and Cuddapah).
111 Yerukalas (Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore).

NOTE.—This list includes the tribes notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act and is subject to variation as tribes are notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act or removed from the operation of the Act.

SCHEDULE II.

MINIMUM GENERAL EDUCATION QUALIFICATION.
[Referred to in rule 5 (*a*) (iii).]

A candidate must—

(*a*) either have obtained a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate issued under the authority of the Government of Madras, and

(1) if such certificate was obtained in pursuance of the revised Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme introduced by G.O. No. 1636, Law (Education), dated the 3rd August 1929, the certificate must show that the candidate has obtained at the Public Examination not less than the percentage of marks specified below in the subjects under Group 'A' and not less than 35 per cent in one of the subjects in Group 'C' enumerated below:—

Group 'A'.

	PER CENT.
1 English	40
2 A language	40
3 Elementary Mathematics ...	35
4 Elementary Science	30
5 Outlines of History of England and India and Geography ...	30

Group 'C'.

1 A language other than that taken under Group 'A'.
2 History of England and India.
3 Geography.
4 Algebra and Geometry.
5 Botany.
6 Physics.
7 Chemistry.
8 Physiology.
9 Agriculture (for selection for admission to the Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service only).
10 Commercial practice
11 Book-keeping
12 Shorthand, English
13 Typewriting
(for selection for admission to the Madras Ministerial Service only).

Provided that a candidate belonging to any community other than the Brahman or the Non-Brahman (Hindu) shall, if he has obtained not less than 35 per cent in English and in the language in Group 'A' and not less than the percentage of marks specified above in the other subjects under that group and 35 per cent in one of the subjects under Group 'C' enumerated above, be eligible for selection for admission to any Subordinate Service until the 31st December 1936; and

(2) if such certificate was obtained in pursuance of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme which was in operation before the revised scheme referred to in sub-clause (1), the certificate must show that the candidate has obtained at the Public Examination not less than 35 per cent of the marks in each of the subjects in Group 'A' and in each of the two subjects in Group 'C' of which one at least shall be a subject included in the following list, namely:—

(*a*) Classical languages—
(i) Sanskrit.
(ii) Greek.
(iii) Latin.
(iv) Arabic.
(v) Persian.
(vi) Hebrew.

(*b*) Foreign languages—
(i) French.
(ii) German.

(*c*) Indian Vernaculars—
(i) Urdu.
(ii) Kanarese.
(iii) Tamil.
(iv) Telugu.
(v) Malayalam.
(vi) Mahratti.
(vii) Oriya.
(viii) Burmese.
(ix) Sinhalese.

(*d*) History of England and India.
(*e*) Algebra and Geometry.
(*f*) Practical Mathematics.
(*g*) Trigonometry.
(*h*) Botany.
(*i*) Physics.
(*j*) Chemistry.
(*k*) Physiology
(*l*) Agriculture (for selection for admission to the Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service only).

(*m*) Commercial practice
(*n*) Book-keeping
(*o*) Shorthand, English
(*p*) Typewriting
(for selection for admission to the Madras Ministerial Service only).

Note.—(i) The certificate of pupils who have been exempted from Vernacular Composition and Translation in Group 'A' will not be considered incomplete because they contain no entry under that subject.

(ii) A pass in a Government Technical Examination will be regarded as equivalent to obtaining 35 per cent marks in the corresponding subject in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination; for this purpose, where in the latter examination, the technical subject comprises two subjects in the Government Technical Examination, passes in at least the lower grade are required in both the subjects in the Government Technical Examination, or

(*b*) have passed the European High School Examination held under the authority of the Government of Madras with either Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese, Hindustani or Oriya as his compulsory second language and with optional subjects other than those mentioned below:—

(i) Human Physiology and Personal Hygiene.
(ii) Book-keeping.
(iii) Theory and Practice of Commerce.
(iv) Shorthand and Typewriting.
(v) Commercial Geography.
(vi) Domestic Science and Hygiene.
(vii) Needlework and Dressmaking."

Letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, Bombay, No. L.395/1675-B, dated the 4th February 1935.

---:O:---

Public Service:
Employment of Mysore State subjects in - -.

- - -

With reference to your letter No. F.26-35/R.O.II, dated 24th January 1935 on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to state that rule 5(1) of the Bombay Civil Services Classification and Recruitment Rules lays down that "no person who is not a native of the Bombay Presidency may ordinarily be appointed to any post in the provincial or subordinate services. This rule may, however, be relaxed whenever it appears to Government that for any particular post or class of posts such limitation of the field of recruitment is not desirable in the interests of the public service."

2. The definition of the term "Native of the Bombay Presidency" referred to in the above rule includes persons having at the time of their appointment a domicile in the Bombay Presidency proper, in Sind or in an Indian State which was in direct political relations with the Government of Bombay on 1st January 1925.

3. It will be seen from the rule mentioned above that a candidate who is not a native of the Bombay Presidency is ordinarily debarred from the Provincial and subordinate services of this Government but there is provision for relaxing the rule whenever such relaxation appears necessary in the interests of public service.

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"C O P Y"

SUPERINTENDENT, RESIDENT'S OFFICE.

BJ

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CENTRAL RECRUITMENT BOARD,
OLD PUBLIC OFFICES, BANGALORE.

Notification No. 2015—*C. R. B.* 20-34-1, *dated* 11*th September* 1934.

Applications are hereby invited from candidates for admission to the Subordinate Services of Government in respect of the following kinds of appointments, as vacancies occur, during the official year 1934-35 in accordance with the Revised Rules of Recruitment, issued with Government Order No. 6-105—C. R. B. 1-34-1, dated the 3rd July 1934, and published in Part I of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated the 5th July 1934.

1. Clerks, Accountants, Store-keepers, Record-keepers and other similar appointments in all Departments,
2. Steno-Typists and Typists,
3. Revenue Inspectors,
4. Agricultural Inspectors and Fieldsmen,
5. Veterinary Inspectors,
6. Tutorial staff of the University below the grade of an Assistant Professor,
7. Tutorial staff of the Education Department :—
   (A) Teachers in High Schools,
   (B) Teachers in Middle Schools :—
      (*i*) Kannada or General Schools,
      (*ii*) Kannada Girls' Schools,
      (*iii*) Urdu Boys' Schools,
      (*iv*) Urdu Girls' Schools,
   (C) Teachers in Primary Schools :—
      (*i*) Kannada or General Schools,
      (*ii*) Kannada Girls' Schools,
      (*iii*) ~~Kannada Boys' Schools~~, Urdu Girls' Schools,
      (*iv*) Urdu Boys' Schools,
      (*v*) Tamil Boys' Schools,
      (*vi*) Tamil Girls' Schools.

[*N.B.*—Only lady candidates need apply for appointments in Girls' Schools.]

8. Draftsmen of the Public Works Department and Municipalities :
9. Excise Assistant Inspectors,
10. Inspectors of Co-operative Societies,
11. Foresters and Rangers in the Forest Department.

No. (4)

The candidate must be a Mysorean by birth or domicile. Where the applicant claims to be a domiciled Mysorean, a certificate from a Gazetted Officer of the Mysore Service showing the grounds for the claim of domicile should be enclosed.

2. *Age limit.*—The maximum age of entry into service will be 28 years in the case of candidates of Backward Communities and 25 years in the case of others.

3. All appointments will be divided into two classes, as below—and, no person will be eligible for admission to any subordinate service unless he possesses the minimum general educational qualifications prescribed hereunder for each class of appointments.

Class I.—All appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 35 and above—a degree of the Mysore University or of any other recognised University.

Class II.—All other appointments carrying a pay of less than Rs. 35—, a pass in the S.S.L.C. Examination.

EXCEPTION.—In the case of teachers in Primary Schools recruited on an initial salary not exceeding Rs. 15—, the minimum qualification will be a pass in the Lower Secondary Examination.

NOTE (i)—A pass in the Upper Secondary Examination will be considered as an alternative qualification for a pass in the S.S.L.C. Examination and a pass in the Training Examinations will be a preferential qualification in respect of all tutorial appointments in the Educational Institutions.

NOTE (ii)—In the case of Urdu and Tamil Schools, a pass with Urdu and Tamil respectively, as the second language will be the minimum qualification.

4. In lieu of the qualifications prescribed above, the following shall be the minimum qualifications for Typists and Steno-Typists :—

(i) *For Typists.*—A pass in the S.S.L.C. and Type-writing (Senior) or other equivalent examinations.

(ii) *For Steno-Typists.*—(*a*) On a pay below Rs. 50, a pass in the S.S.L.C., Typewriting (Senior) and Shorthand (Junior) or other equivalent examinations.

(*b*) On a pay of Rs. 50 and above, a pass in the S.S.L.C., Typewriting (Senior) and Shorthand (Senior) or other equivalent examinations.

Explanations to Rules 3 and 4.—Pay in the case of posts carrying progressive scale of pay shall be understood to mean the average pay as calculated for financial purposes.

5. *Departmental Tests.*—In addition to the general educational qualifications mentioned above, candidates for appointments may be required to pass such departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

6. As vacancies occur, the appointments will be made from the approved lists according to the relative order of mention therein of the names of candidates.

7. The candidates must be prepared to take up service in any part of the Mysore State.

8. The appointed candidate will be started as a probationer in the unit of recruitment and will, on the cessation of the temporary or acting vacancy in which he is appointed, be, as far as possible, continued and provided in other vacancies of the same class till he is finally absorbed. He will ordinarily start only at the bottom of the service in the class to which he is appointed and will be on probation for a period of two years from the date on which he joins duty. He will also be liable for transfer to any part of the State.

9. Intending candidates should submit their applications, in duplicate, in the prescribed form annexed, together with copies of testimonials, etc., so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 30*th September* 1934. Candidates in service should submit their applications through their official superiors. Those applying for more than one kind of appointments should submit separate applications in respect of each.

10. No notice will be taken of applications that are received after the due date or are not submitted in the prescribed form or do not furnish all the particulars required in the various columns of the form.

By Order,

M. NAVANEETHAM NAIDU,

Secretary,

Central Recruitment Board.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Section

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the '193 .

Date of issue 12/3/35

Signed by .....

No. 7068/CRB.

To The Compiler, Mysore Gazette

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to incorporate the following as item (4) ~~under~~ of note under the Weekly Notice of vacancies, in all future advertisements of vacancies.

I have etc

Secy CRB.

DSC—5,11-3

12/3 Yes. Appd.

Done please

Lady N

12/3

"4. The candidate must be a Mysorean by birth or domicile ~~that~~ Where the applicant claims to be a domiciled Mysorean a certificate from a Gazetted officer of the Mysore Service showing the grounds for

List of enclosures .....

Signed no 7068/CRB 9.12.35. 1935

Copied by .....

Examined by .....

the claim of domicile should be enclosed."

J Lawrence

Secy C.R.B.

In reply please quote
No. ..... C. R. B.

THE CENTRAL RECRUITMENT BOARD,

PUBLIC OFFICES

Dated, Bangalore, 12th March 193 5

From

M. NAVANEETHAM NAIDU, Esq., B. A., B. L.,
Secretary, Central Recruitment Board,
Bangalore.

To

The Compiler,
Mysore Gazette,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to incorporate the following as item (4) of note under the Weekly Notice of Vacancies, in all future advertisements of vacancies

"4. The candidate must be a Mysorean by birth or domicile. Where the applicant claims to be a domiciled -- Mysorean, a certificate from a Gazetted Officer of the Mysore Service, showing the grounds for the claim of domicile should be enclosed".

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary,
Central Recruitment Board.

RS.